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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. SHAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1872. NO. 217.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speech of Trouble—Spain Displeased by the French Hatboring the Carlists.

MADRID, May 20.—It is stated that the attitude of the Government of France towards the Carlists and the facility with which the retreating insurrectionists escaped into France has caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government. Senor Garcia Gatierrez, Spanish Consul to Bayonne, France, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities towards the fleeing Carlists.

Detachments of Government troops still continue to encounter Carlist bands in the disaffected provinces. The insurgents are invariably beaten and dispersed.

It is officially announced to-day by the Government that desertions from the Carlist bands in the province of Biscay have commenced. Many of the insurrectionists have presented themselves to the Government troops and given up their arms. More than four thousand have already submitted. Urbiard, a Carlist leader, is dead. The insurgent bands in other provinces are dispersing.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Imperial army band, by consent of the Emperor, will sail shortly for America, to take part in the World's Peace jubilee at Boston.

MADRID, May 20.—A report was current this morning that Don Francisco Romero Rabeldo, Minister of Public Works, had withdrawn from the ministry, but it is denied this afternoon.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, May 20.—The steamer Thuringia, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The steamship Hecla, from Boston, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20.—The steamship New York has arrived from New York.

POLITICAL.

An Absurd Story.

ST. LOUIS May 20.—The *Republican* this morning states that it has reliable advices from Washington of a bold scheme, meditated by the administration party, to secure the election of Grant. The plan as stated is that a number or influential Southern men be invited to Washington, without being informed what they come for, and some of these gentlemen are now in that city, to whom the proposition has been made that if they will send delegates from the Southern States to Baltimore instructed to demand a Democratic nomination or to bolt the regular nomination if refused, to take the step and make a nomination, the administration party will pass the bill to refund the cotton tax, grant aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal of Georgia, and grant aid and subsidies to other Southern enterprises and schemes now before Congress. The *Republican* further says it is stated that one or two Southern men interested in the above enterprises favor the proposition, but that they generally reject it.

Tennessee "Liberal" Electoral Ticket.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—A meeting of citizens irrespective party, called by Judge East, Chairman of the State Liberal Republican Committee to suggest to the people an electoral ticket pledged to support Greeley and Brown, to-day nominated Thos. A. R. Nelson and Emerson Ethridge electors for the State at large, and permitted the question of district electors to the Congressional districts. If the districts don't act, the Central Executive Committee is authorized to complete the ticket and manage the canvass to secure harmonious action of the whole people for Greeley and Brown.

New Jersey Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, May 20.—The State Democratic Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to be held in this city on the 26th of June, to elect delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Letter from D. W. Voorhees—No Democrat Can Support Greeley or Grant Without Sacrifice of Principle.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 20.—The following letter from Hon. D. W. Voorhees has just been received by Capt. J. C. Briggs, Prosecuting Attorney for this judicial district:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19—Dear Captain: Your favor is at hand. The idea that I would under any circumstances support Grant seems too ridiculous for serious contradiction. The statements to that effect are maliciously and absurdly false. The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better than Grant in any respect, and on some points he is worse. This was my meaning when speaking in the House. No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. Fire and water can mingle more easily and consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my sincere and life long principles. If I did otherwise I would be a di-honest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. If for this course I am to be condemned, I am entirely content, and would not take any other for all honors the world has to give. I confidently believe, however, that the great national Democratic party will not commit a disgraceful suicide at Baltimore on the 9th of July. I believe it will be guided by principle and honor and present candidates for whom the true and honest masses of the Democracy can vote with self-respect. I shall labor to bring about such a result. Others are laboring to nominate Greeley, the most odious to the Democratic party in the United States. I am willing that the public may judge between them and me and determine who has been true to himself, to his party and to his convictions. Yours truly,

D. W. VOORHEES.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit.

DETROIT, May 20.—The Presbyterian General Assembly has been occupied chiefly this forenoon with the reports of the standing committees on ministerial education and publication, which were both adopted. The report on sustentation, which affirms the success of the past year's reports and commends the object anew, is now under discussion, and Dr. Jacobus is addressing the Assembly. Delightful social receptions were given on Saturday evening to the members of the Assembly and their friends by James F. Joy, Jacob S. Farrand, Hovey Kielar and, Frederick Wetmore, Esqs.

The Assembly this afternoon adopted the report of the standing Committee on Sustentation. The most exciting discussion thus far took place this afternoon upon a motion proposing a change in the basis of representation in the Assembly. The subject was still before the house when it adjourned.

M. E. General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 20.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today the Committee on Education presented a report, which, after referring to the assaults of the Romanists on the common schools, concludes with resolutions to oppose to the utmost the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. After some discussion tee report was referred.

Resolutions were offered fixing Thursday as the time for appointing the place for holding the next General Conference; proposing a change in the ritual for the baptism of infants; substituting two boards of publication, one of ministers and the other of laymen, who shall meet once in three months and have general supervision over all the publishing interests of the Church and for the election of provisional Bishops.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod discussed the increase of efficiency of the Sabbath School, and received an encouraging report from the Committee on the Signs of the Times.

Fratricide in Indiana—Whisky the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., May 20, 1872.

Last Saturday two colored men, James and Andrew Patterson, and a little boy, son of James, visited this place. The two men became intoxicated, and upon their return home, eight miles south of here, the wife of James asked where John, her son, was. Upon this he commenced abusing her, struck at her with a mall, which fortunately missed her. He then grappled her. At this time her brother interfered, and separated them, when he attacked his brother Andrew, and in the scramble that ensued his wife had gone for assistance. When some of the neighbors arrived, the brothers had struggled out of the house, when Andrew succeeded in getting a pistol and tried to get out of the yard, but his brother grappled with him again, when Andrew struck him on the head with a club, which resulted in his death. He died Sunday evening.

The Meeting of German Baptists at Smithville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITHVILLE, O., Wo SWOOSTER, O., May 20, 72.

The annual meeting of the German Baptists met with a severe loss by the storm of Saturday night. The canvass covering was blown down and torn badly in hundreds of places. Sabbath morning finding them without a shelter of any kind save that offered by the surrounding barns and houses. There was preaching during the day at every church within four miles of the ground, and at several places on the ground. The arrivals by rail are still large. To-day scores of men and women are busy mending the canvass, and by sundown further bad luck Tuesday will see them all under roof, and the meeting organized. Newspaper reporters are here from all the surrounding counties.

The Missouri State Senate will meet to-day as a Court of Impeachment to investigate the charges against Judge Louse, of the Circuit Judge.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the supplemental apportionment bill, giving one additional representative to each of the following States: New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida.

Mr. CONKLING said he thought the bill ought not to pass, and suggested that it be laid over until Senators could examine it carefully.

Mr. EDMUNDS consented, and the bill went over.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in transit. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over, and the Senate resumed consideration of the *habeas corpus* suspension bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the Clerk to read the order made by the Senate on Friday, that this bill should be taken up at 12 M. to-day and considered to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this order introduced into Senate an arbitrary rule in violation of its traditions and its history, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which the order was made.

Mr. SCOTT moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE said he had received communications setting forth serious objections to the steamboat bill passed by the Senate last week, and he moved therefore to reconsider the vote on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled that the motion was out of order, the House having already acted on the bill, but said it would be in order to send a message to the House asking it to recede from its action on the bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the *habeas corpus* suspension bill.

Mr. BLAIR addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Incidentally brief remarks on the other side were made by Messrs. SAWYER, CLAYTON, SCOTT and SPENCER.

Mr. CAMERON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that he would ask an executive session at noon on Wednesday.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill authorizing the adoption of a system of general regulations for the army. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the *habeas corpus* bill was resumed, Messrs. OSBORN, ALCORN and AMES talking. A very large quantity was frozen out by the intensely cold winter and much of that which escaped the frosts has since been parched up by the long, dry spell. A few warm, soaking rains will be required to save what is still left of our local crop. Most of the corn in the State has been planted, but in consequence of the failure of the wheat, a greater acreage than usual has been given to that important crop. Oats came up finely and grew rapidly, but should the dry weather continue, it too will soon be a failure. Grass is yet short, and but few farmers have turned out their stock to pasture, though there is enough yet for a good crop of hay provided there should soon be a few soaking rains. All varieties of fruit promise to yield abundantly. Tobacco has also done well this season, and it is estimated that more than three-fourths of the crop of Lancaster county has been sold, while much of the remaining fourth is of inferior quality. Dealers and shippers are very busily engaged in boxing and storing their purchases, or in forwarding them to Philadelphia, New York, and other central points.

IN THE WEST.

One-fifth of the wheat in Trempeleau, Wis., is reported killed.

Winter wheat throughout Fon du Lac county, Wis., never looked better.

The army worm has commenced its ravages in the pastures of Southern Illinois.

The wheat prospects around Coldwater, Mich., are that not more than a half crop will be realized.

Wheat in Wayne township, Marion county, Ind., averages fourteen inches high, and promises a fine crop.

The farmers of Rock county, Wis., have finished sowing, and their planting is well advanced.

The wheat crop promises remarkably well in Upper Georgia, a much larger breadth than usual having been sown.

The strawberries in the vicinity of Anna Illinois, are looking finely, and other fruits in that region give promise of an abundant yield.

Wheat in the Grand Traverse, Michigan, region is reported in good condition. In Shiawassee county the wheat prospects are very poor.

The Bunker Hill (Mich.) *Gazette* says the late rains and warm weather have made a wonderful improvement in the appearance of the winter wheat.

The Carlinville (Ill.) *Democrat* says: "We do not remember to have seen in the past fifteen years a better prospect for peaches, cherries, pears, and all kinds of small fruits."

Wheat is looking very badly in the vicinity of Homer, Mich., though the recent rains have improved their prospects somewhat. At Plymouth, the crop prospects are not good, great damage having resulted from the protracted drouth.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* says: Fruit-growers report that the prospect for a good fruit season never was better. Strawberries are coming on fast, cherries are nicely formed, and all the various kinds of fruit are doing well.

A newspaper correspondent at Cobden, speaking of the fruit prospect in that region, says: "The prospect in that line, generally good here, is, this season, simply bewildering, nothing like it having been witnessed, I am told, for many years."

The Petaluma (Cal.) *Crescent* says the crop prospects in the upper portion of Sonoma county are favorable. In that portion and the adjoining sections of Marin county, the accounts are not so favorable, though there will by no means a failure.

Well informed gentlemen in Rock county, Wisconsin, state that the breadth of wheat sown in that section this spring is far less than usual. The drouth of last fall rendered plowing almost impossible, and the spring has been so backward that sowing could not be done with any reasonable prospects of a crop. The yield of cereals will, therefore, of necessity be comparatively small.

The Somerset Sufferers—Urgency of the People's Needs—Now is The Time to Contribute.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial

I have just returned from the recent disastrous fire at Somerset, Pa. The sight, indeed, is a sad one to behold. Charred timbers, fragments of shattered and still standing walls, and piles of broken brick and mortar, are about all that are left of the business portion of this late busy, bustling and beautiful town. Business houses, hotels, stores, shops, banking houses, printing offices, lawyers' offices, United States Assessor's office, postoffice, churches, telegraph and express offices, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls, and many elegant private residences, were all swept away within a period of less than two hours. One store, one grocery, one hotel, (an excellent one, by the way) are all that are left. Nearly one hundred buildings were destroyed; many families were deprived of houses and homes; and the total loss, in the estimation of the cooler citizens, will fall little, if anything below three-fourths of a million of dollars.

It seems to me that the calamity is of a more frightful character, and will press with more crushing weight, than even that of Chicago, when you take into consideration the fact that the town contained a population of less than *twelve hundred* inhabitants. The sympathies of the civilized world were aroused in behalf of Chicago—munificent contributions were poured in unstintingly from both sides of the Atlantic. This can not be expected for an inland town of the size of Somerset. The chief reliance must be upon cities. Texas is too very remote. Baltimore, which for years has profited immensely by the trade and traffic from this town and county, has thus far shown a strange and unaccountable indifference. Relief for the sufferers, therefore, must come mainly from the humane and benevolent of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Lawrenceville, Birmingham, Manchester, Union-town, Brownsville, Connellsville, &c.

The citizens are busily engaged—many of them in tattered garments, such only as they were able to save from the flames—in clearing away the ruins and in putting up temporary structures to protect themselves from inclement weather. They are cheerful and hopeful, and full of gratitude for the assistance lately rendered them. But the fact is that when the excitement incident to the conflagration has subsided, many will fall into a state of discouragement, if not of despondency. Therefore, those who are able to do so should extend a helping hand to the sorely-tried and sadly-afflicted people of Somerset, should do so *without delay*. A dollar will be of far more service *now*, in keeping up life and hope, than a dozen of dollars will be a month hence.

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A Southern editorial excursion to the North is to start from Richmond on the 15th of June. Such an excursion cannot but result in great good. Come this way, gentlemen.

CROP ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DARLINGTON, May 18, 1872.

A few words in respect to the wheat prospects. We have the poorest show for a wheat crop this season that we have seen for the last ten years. We don't think Beaver county, north of the Ohio river, can produce on an average more than three or four bushels to the acre. The fields are generally as bare as the public road, with here and there a green spot. Some won't have their seed; others may have near half crop. The weather is dry and cold, no warm rains to start vegetation. Grass is very short for the middle of May—only good sheep pasture. If the rains don't soon come, the hay crop and oats will be short. We have heard old farmers say a dribbly May makes plenty of hay. Farmers are now busy planting corn. Next farmers will begin to think about washing sheep, if it gets warm and some rain falls to swell the streams. They are expecting to get seventy-five cents on up towards one dollar per pound for their new clip of wool.

The Pottsville *Standard* says: The crops in this section are suffering from the continued drought. Unless rain is vouchsafed pretty soon, short crops will be the order, pretty generally throughout the State.

The wheat crop in Chester county appears likely to be a failure. The winter badly injured it, and then a great deal of what got through the cold weather was killed off by the recent hot dry weather.

The Parkersburg, W. Va., *Times* says that the peach trees in that neighborhood were severely injured by the hard winter. The cherry and apple trees, on the contrary, are flourishing.

Says the *Delawarean*: "Some of the peach growers hereabouts now confess that they discounted too heavily on their prospect of a crop. The buds that were winter-killed were those on the ends of limbs or twigs, which are always the first to swell. The buds on the large and more mature wood, that did not show during the winter, have now put forth and give promise of a fair yield, to the agreeable disappointment of the growers."

Says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*: "Reports from different sections of this and adjoining counties continue to represent the wheat crop as a failure. A very large quantity was frozen out by the intensely cold winter and much of that which escaped the frosts has since been parched up by the long, dry spell. A few warm, soaking rains will be required to save what is still left of our local crop. Most of the corn in the State has been planted, but in consequence of the failure of the wheat, a greater acreage than usual has been given to that important crop. Oats came up finely and grew rapidly, but should the dry weather continue, it too will soon be a failure. Grass is yet short, and but few farmers have turned out their stock to pasture, though there is enough yet for a good crop of hay provided there should soon be a few soaking rains. All varieties of fruit promise to yield abundantly. Tobacco has also done well this season, and it is estimated that more than three-fourths of the crop of Lancaster county has been sold, while much of the remaining fourth is of inferior quality. Dealers and shippers are very busily engaged in boxing and storing their purchases, or in forwarding them to Philadelphia, New York, and other central points.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Forney for Grant and Colfax.

Pennsylvania and the Ticket.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF AND REVENUE BILL.

Reduction of Revenue Over $42,000,000.

Tolls on the Louisville Canal.

Adjournment Question Unsettled.

UNIFORM TAX ON TOBACCO.

Twenty Cents a Pound the Rate.

Distillers Satisfied with the Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1872.

Forney for Grant and Colfax.

Forney has been much quoted of late as opposed to Grant. In an editorial of this morning he declares squarely for Grant and Colfax, as follows: "With all our attachments, political and personal, to Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, we honestly believe that the interests of the Republican party call for the renomination of the old ticket—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The name of Henry Wilson would not detract from the strength of our case in November. He is little of a mere politician, so brave, unselfish and self-reliant, so conciliatory and so faithful, that every Republican would be satisfied with him. But why, when we adhere to Grant, should we retire from Colfax? As to Pennsylvania, we do not think there is a doubt that our people prefer Vice President Colfax. As it stands, one hundred and ten delegates are instructed for Colfax, and we think we will have enough more in uninstructed delegations to make his vote two hundred and thirty on the first ballot."

"All for a Pennsylvanian.

On the contrary, the Philadelphia *North American* of this morning urges in a column editorial the nomination of a Pennsylvanian on the ticket with Grant as absolutely necessary to carry the State. It says Mr. Colfax has served faithfully and efficiently, and would doubtless honor a second term. Equally Mr. Blaine or Senator Wilson would carry into the new sphere the same excellent capacities which they have shown for the Vice Presidency, and let the unanimous voice of our people be for Grant and a Pennsylvanian.

The Total Reduction of the Revenue Bill as passed by the House is $42,438,000 of this $29,698,000 is taken from the tariff, the estimate being on last year's receipts. The reductions on some of the most important articles are as follows. Wool and manufactures of wool, $3,358,274, or nearly two and a quarter millions less than the bill as reported; on cotton and cotton manufactures, $1,077,303; Iron and its manufactures, $1,376,612; leather, $529,490; salt, $613,322; coal, $215,254; chicory, $92,880; steel and its manufactures, $489,256; lumber, $85,000; paper, $87,761; plate glass, $30,000; tin, $949,077; free list, including tea and coffee, $18,569,000; reduction on tobacco, $8,720,000 on gas and matches, $4,825,000; bank checks, $1,250,000; a provision in the tariff bill as passed the House to-day, of special interest to the Western steamboat interest, is the amendment of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to the effect that the following articles, when used in the construction of steamboats on navigable waters of the United States, shall be admitted free: Lumber, timber, hewn, sawed or planed, not advanced beyond rods, bars and bolts; copper and composition metal. This forms a change of a general section in which all shipbuilding interests are concerned, and so the chances are that it will remain in the bill.

Tolls on the Louisville Canal.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, has an amendment ready to propose to the river and harbor bill as probably the best legislation that can be obtained this session towards a free canal at the Falls of the Ohio. His plan is to provide in the bill that hereafter tolls on the Louisville and Portland canal shall be four and a half cents per ton, instead of the present rate.

The Bucil Record.

Promptly upon ascertaining the character of Ben. Pittman's report of the Bucil count, General Coburn proposed that the Secretary of War be directed to procure a full transcript of the record for the files of the War Department, and also to send a copy to the House of Representatives. A bill to this effect was introduced by General Coburn, and passed without objection. The evidence already taken, which was of a searching character, has led members of the committee to consider the propriety and necessity of printing all the official reports made concerning the operations of the armies during the rebellion. The plan is to have the Secretary of War to furnish them to the public printer in the proper chronological order. A bill was passed directing this work to begin in 1864, but was afterwards repealed without attracting attention, through the efforts of parties wishing to obtain control of arranging and printing. The chances are that a joint-resolution in effect reviving the former law will pass before adjournment.

The Question of Adjournment.

The action of the House on the tariff to-day changed the temper of that body regarding the possibility of an early adjournment and instead of returning the Senate resolution, it was passed. The Senate can now pass the House resolution fixing the third of June for adjournment, and so hold the House till that day, and many Senators express the belief that the work can be finished by that time. The most general belief, however, is that the session will be prolonged until date.

Conkling's Hatred of the Press.

Mr. Hamlin to-day loaned himself to Conkling to assault Mr. Devine, the Senate reporter for the Associated Press, because the latter exposed the character of Conkling's attack upon the regular press. Hamlin's resolution proposes to expell Devine from the Senate gallery.

The Tax on Tobacco.

The most complicated and many-sided question which has come up before Congress this session has been that relating to the tax on tobacco. As finally disposed of to-day the tax is now made uniform at twenty cents, these figures being fixed in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The lobby were confident this morning that they would succeed in getting the amount cut down to sixteen cents, and had their combinations all arranged for that result. Those most disappointed in the action of the House to-day were the growers of one thousand six hundred warehouses which levied a toll on the entire tobacco trade of the country, but which are now abolished except for the limitation pursuant to the new provisions of the tax bill, any man who makes tobacco can now ship it where he pleases. Whisky distillers, who are now largely represented here, appear to be entirely satisfied with the sections affecting their interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1872.

TROUBLE BETWEEN TROOPS AND INDIANS.

A report received at the War Department, dated Fort Leavenworth, 9th inst., says Gen. Granger reports a collision between the troops and a thieving band of Utes at Torra Amarialla, northwest of Abigtir, on the 6th inst. One Indian was killed and seven prisoners taken. Two soldiers were wounded. The attack was made by the Indians in the presence of the Indian agent, and the troops defended themselves after repeated insults. Every effort was made to prevent the trouble by the agent and commanding officer. Gen. Granger leaves to-day to prevent trouble, if possible, and says he is just informed that the Apaches are going peacably to their new reservation at Tularosa.

A REPORTER'S MISTAKE.

In the proceeding on the Tariff bill last Friday, the reporter, by mistake, attributed to Mr. Conger, of Michigan, a motion to reduce the tax on molasses from one dollar and a half one per cent. to $6 30 per ton. It was Galladay, of Tennessee, who made that motion. Mr. Conger was opposed to such reduction, inasmuch as molsie iron, which is made in Canada, comes into direct competition with the Michigan Lake Superior iron interests, which Mr. Conger labors to protect. This rate of duty lets in this iron, which is similar to Swedish iron, at the same rate as pig iron.

CALLED BONDS OUTSTANDING.

The amount of called 1862 bonds yet outstanding is $11,783,100.

DEATH.

George Purnell, chief of the sub-treasury division of the Secretary's office, and formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died at Rockford, Conn., this morning.

A BIG CLAIM.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzbugh, a relative of the family of Gen. Washington, for $475,000 for wood and timber taken from her estate for the United States army during the rebellion, was filed to-day before the Southern Claims Commission. Among the papers is a safeguard to the lady, her family and property, from Gen. Winfield Scott.

REPORTS ON THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION.

Representative Sargent will to-morrow, for himself and Messrs. Peters and Warren, make a report on the charges made by the New York *Sun* against Secretary Robeson. Representatives Blair, of Michigan, and Archer will present dissenting views.

THE WEST INDIES.

A United States Officer Insults the Government of Hayti—Reparation Demanded—Interesting Complications Growing Out of the Case of the Steamer Edgar Stewart, at Port Royal, Jamaica.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Mail advices from Hayti state that great excitement was occasioned at Cape Hayti on the 19th of April, by the landing of a boat's crew from the United States steamer Nunnchet at Carrenage for howitzer practice. General Alexis, commander of the department, chose to consider it a hostile act, and dispatched troops to ascertain the reason of the landing of foreign guns, and remonstrated with the American Consul. At the request of the latter Captain Carpenter re-embarked the guns and men, and proceeded to Port au Prince, where the Haytien Foreign Secretary made a demand on the United States Legation for instant reparation for the insult.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 11.—From later advices regarding the steamer Edgar Stewart, it appears that the Captain of the United States steamer Wyoming fully intended taking the Stewart to Key West, this port which she cleared for. The Cubans, however, protested against this armed occupation of their vessel in British waters, and forwarded their protest to the Governor through the Collector of Customs, and it was reported yesterday afternoon that the government of the island had expressed the opinion through the naval authorities of Port Royal that such procedure on the part of the American vessel of war in an English harbor was hostile and a serious affair. How far this is true cannot now be ascertained, but it is known that orders were issued by the government here that the Edgar Stewart should be allowed to clear for wherever she pleased. What the Captain of the Wyoming did with his armed guard cannot be learned. At six o'clock the Edgar Stewart dropped down to Port Royal to take in the powder and guns which were taken out of her, closely followed by the Spanish man-of-war. Nothing morning on the Wyoming, which will convey the Edgar Stewart to sea, took advantage of the time to coal up. The taking in of guns and powder will occupy the intervening hours, and there is evidently something in the wind. The Cubans, who have been spending a considerable amount of money, got disheartened when the Wyoming came in sight, but soon came on board the Edgar Stewart, and have exceedingly anxious to find out whether the United States government will approve of the proposal to carry them to Key West for trial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

PREACHER FAVORS THE STRIKERS.

Henry Ward Beecher preached last night on labor strikes, in which he said: "In this unanimous rising of the laboring classes there is recognized a principle more promising sign of the times." He compared capitalists to "the herd of swine into which unclean spirits had entered, and he considered the strikers demands for pay fair and reasonable, and was in entire sympathy with the movement.

MR. SEWARD'S VIEWS ON THE TREATY.

A *Herald* correspondent has interviewed Ex-Secretary Seward in regard to the Alabama claims. Mr. Seward said that few of our people understood the Alabama claims question, else they would not get so excited over it. He referred to the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty as a means of settling all difficulty in the case, and stated that the people, if dissatisfied with the Washington Treaty, should urge the Government to bring up the former, and have it ratified by the Senate. Mr. Seward favors the adoption of the supplemental article in the Washington Treaty, and thinks that the Senate will recommend its adoption; but, in either event, there is no danger of war between England and America.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The eight-hour law strikers now number 10,000. The master masons to-day, by a vote of 19 to 18, voted to concede that eight hours is a day's work on and after to-morrow. The vote was subsequently made unanimous. The bricklayers, stone cutters and laborers will probably all return to work to-morrow. The German cabinet makers and plumbers joined the eight hour movement to-day, and a large number of their employers have already granted the demand. The carpenters' bosses are so confident of success that all journeymen are at work who can get employment at eight hours.

ALL SORTS.

It is probable that Carl Vogt, accused of murdering Chevelier De Blanco in Belgium some months ago, will be surrendered to the Belgian authorities.

The case of Vanderbilt vs. the Erie Railway came up to-day before Judge Daly, on a demurrer to the complaint. The suit is for $75,000 due on coupons for two years and $1,250,000 of bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, interest on which was guaranteed by the Erie Railway in October, 1867. The question involves the payment of nearly four millions of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road alone.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York will be held here at Apollo Hall on the 4th of June.

The Gold Exchange, following the example of the Stock Exchange, have adopted a rule for opening at ten and closing at four o'clock during the summer, except on Saturdays, when the closing hour will be three. Members doing business outside of these hours will be fined.

Ex-Mayor Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, died to-day, aged eighty-four.

Ten houses in East New York, a suburb of Brooklyn, owned by F. B. Hill, were burned yesterday. Loss $30,000; partly insured.

Arrived, the steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising from the lakes to the East and Middle Atlantic coasts; clear and pleasant weather will prevail over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States on Tuesday, with northerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather over the Gulf States, with southerly winds, cloudy weather with probably areas of rain from the Ohio Valley northwestwardly; brisk northwesterly winds for the lower lakes to-night, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

List of Dealers who have Sold $18,000 Worth and Upwards the Past Year.

Below will be found the returns of wholesale liquor dealers on file in the County Commissioner's office whose sales during the year exceeded $18,000:

Roth, John & Son	$ 35,000
Watters, S. S. & Co.	40,000
Milligan, Scott & Co.	30,000
Guckenheimer, A. & Bro.	125,000
Roedelheim & Affelder	50,000
Adler, Rosenberg & Co.	100,000
Bonn, Jos.	30,000
Finch, Jos. S. & Co.	30,000
Weiler Bros.	25,000
Speck & Morrow	70,000
Casey, Rogers & Co.	30,000

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1872.

In response to a certain resolution recently passed by the Louisville City Council, the Mayor of that city had occasion to use this language: "I think it is unjust to public officers to imply a doubt of their honesty or efficiency at the baseless instigation of some unauthorized and irresponsible individual or individuals." This is true; and is equally susceptible of application in other localities than Louisville, and upon broader fields than municipal council chambers. Whether it has any reference to politics and candidates in this State may perhaps be inferred.

As an answer to adverse comments in some of the newspapers of the city, relative to the recent change in the text books used in the common schools, it is authoritatively stated that the substitution of Guyot's Geographies for Mitchell's, and French's Arithmetics for Dean's, are the only material changes that have been made during the last thirteen years. All changes previous to this year, were made at the expense of the publishers—the new books being exchanged for the old ones then in use. In the present case, the publishers agree to furnish the new books to those using the old ones, at a discount of fifty-five per cent.

The Republican primary meetings, for the election of delegates to the conventions to nominate a county ticket, will be held on Saturday of this week, and the conventions, six in number, will assemble on the following Tuesday. There are to be nominated seven Assemblymen, six members to the Constitutional Convention, one Congressman, two Judges of the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, a Sheriff, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Recorder, Register, Commissioner and Director of the Poor. Each convention will be composed of one delegate from each election precinct. Every voter should attend the primary meeting in his district, and vote for those delegates whose judgment can be relied upon in the choice of candidates.

The conflicting views of the Democratic press concerning the propriety of Mr. Greeley's nomination by the forthcoming Baltimore Covention, bear a remarkable resemblance to the pending controversy respecting the Alabama question. What with the urgent presentation of the "indirect claims" of the Liberal Republican candidate on the Democracy, on the one hand, and of the setting forth of the "consequential damages" of such a step, on the other, the spokesmen and organs of that party are at present kept pretty busily employed. "Who's boy are you?" said a trader to a colored man, on board of a steamboat, in those days when slavery was supposed to be a "divine institution." "Well, sah, dunno, masser's in thar playin' poker, and it's mighty unsartin who dis chile belongs to, until de game is played out." For the sake of the candidate's own peace of mind, if for no other reason, it is to be hoped the present uncertainty as to which way the cat will jump may soon be over.

Among the bills which it is hoped Congress will find time to pass before adjournment, is Judge Bradley's bill authorizing the President to appoint a Commission of Engineers to conduct a series of experiments with real boilers, for the purpose of determining, as far as possible, the actual cause of boiler explosions, and making an appropriation defraying the expenses attending such experiments. With the exception of the report of a few experiments made between thirty and forty years ago with small model boilers, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Franklin Institute, there is said to be no standard of reference concerning this important subject in existence in this country. It is argued, and justly, that since the government assumes the right to prescribe rules and regulations for the use of boilers, it is bound to put the public in possession of whatever knowledge concerning the causes of explosions, and the means of their prevention, is attainable. The bill is one of great practical importance, and should be passed before the close of the session.

Those hypochondriacal sons of melancholy who are so troubled regarding the present condition and future prospects of the country, may perhaps (if they ever learn anything) learn a lesson from the fact that, while in 1860, the total wealth of the people of the United States was sixteen billion one hundred and fifty-nine million six hundred and eighteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars, it had in 1870, notwithstanding our destructive war and the heavy burdens of taxation growing out of it, increased to the vast sum of twenty-nine billion nine hundred and seventy-five million seven hundred and eighty-one thousand three hundred and ten dollars, a rate of increase never before paralleled in the history of a people since governments were first established. How much industrial and commercial enterprise, financial firmness and stability, prosperity at home and credit abroad, this exhibit indicates, the people themselves are fully able to understand. Nor is it at all likely that the plain and practical classes of the country, its capitalists, manufacturers, brokers, mechanics and business men, who see the debt lessening, the burdens of taxation decreasing, the credit of the nation advancing above par in all the money markets of the world, the marvelous development of our material resources, the wonderful growth of our manufactures, the incessant play and energy of all those healthy forces and activities which lie at the base of all true national prosperity and greatness, will consent to any changes calculated to embarrass this progress, or to the surrender of the Government into the hands of those whose theories, whether upon the tariff, or upon the functions of the General Government to the States, are directly opposed to the best and truest interests of the whole people.

Do free traders ever read history? If they do, it is to be hoped some of them have pondered the significance of the following extract from a speech of Lord Brougham, delivered in 1815, in which, describing the effect of the peace of the preceding year, which bound continental Europe to the use of British manufactures, and produced an excessive importation of British goods by those countries, he said:

"The peace of America has produced somewhat of the same effect, though I am very far from placing the vast exports which it occasioned upon the same footing with those to the European market the year before, both because, ultimately the Americans will pay, which the excited state of the continent renders very unlikely, and because it was well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportation in order by the gust to strike in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States, which the war has forced into existence contrary to the natural course of things."

This reads almost as though it had been written yesterday. Our present protective tariff, which was established primarily on account of the requirements of the war, has resulted in increasing the manufactures and advancing the industrial progress and prosperity of the country to an extent hardly dreamed of a few years ago. But if the cry of "Free Trade and Horace Greeley" should prevail, and the policy of those who have the Liberal candidate in training should be adopted, would not England be willing to incur a first loss by underselling our manufacturers; and then, having obtained control of the market through the ruin of our own manufacturers, would she not be likely to make up her deficit by a corresponding enhancement of prices? It is profitable to muse among the musty pages of old books, sometimes. What does the Protectionist candidate whose name is being used as a free-trade slogan, think of this matter?

Prince Bismarck was generally supposed to have utterly broken with the Holy See and to have placed the German empire in a completely antagonistic attitude toward the church of Rome, when the announcement was suddenly made, that Prince Cardinal Hohenlohe had been nominated as diplomatic representative of the German Government at the Court of the Vatican. Not only a Catholic, but a Prince of the Catholic church appointed to the position of Prince Bismarck's agent in managing relations between Rome and Berlin! No wonder the fact caused surprise; it was at once understood by many as imply- ing Bismarck's defeat and the surrender of nearly everything that he had been contending for in his long struggle with the Papal Church for the independence of the government. This, however, is said to be a mistake. By those who ought to know, the nomination of Cardinal Hohenlohe is declared to be a splendid stroke of policy on the part of Bismarck. With so many Catholic subjects the German Emperor cannot afford to ignore the Pope, and must maintain relations with His Holiness. In truth, the German quarrel has not been with the Church, but with the Jesuit usurpers, who have for many years had the Church under their control. At least, this is the view of the difficulty which Bismarck wishes to prevail, and no measure could have been better adapted to confirm it than the appointment of Cardinal Hohenlohe. The Cardinal is a Catholic priest of unimpeachable character and position, who neither voted against the dogma of infallibility nor has he followed the example of Dr. Dollinger. But for the last twenty years, or ever since his consecration to the priesthood, Prince Hohenlohe has resisted the influence of the Jesuits, and no man is more cordially hated by the order and its friends. By appointing him German Representative at Rome Bismarck asserts in the strongest way that the Jesuits are not the Church, and that while denouncing their influence, he desires agreeable relations with it. Cardinal Hohenlohe is also a thorough going German in all respects, whose influence is expected to be friendly to the preservation of peace and good will between the two confessions, and to the general interests of the Empire.

FEMALE ENFRANCHISEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Americans might well take interest in the agitation for woman suffrage in England, even if the same subject were not a domestic question among ourselves. There are differences. In the old country the controversy, for one thing, is carried on with more uniform decorum, and the "cause" is quite unembarassed by those clogs which weigh it down on this side of the water. There is no British Woodhull, and masculine sympathies have never there been so outraged and distressed as they were lately at Cincinnati by the modest assurance of those champions who insisted on recognition with such strange pertinacity. Another difference lies in the fact, that while American advocates of the cause demand the suffrage for all, the British bill which suffered its "annual defeat" in Parliament, a few days ago, does not enfranchise married women, but simply extends to "spinsters and widows" who own houses and pay rates the right of voting for members of Parliament. While a majority of the English friends of enfranchisement would be content if they could carry this measure, a zealous minority only look upon this as a mere step towards a more comprehensive act. Mr. M. D. Conway, whose sympathies are with the reformers, devotes nearly an entire long letter to an account of the present phase of the agitation, from which it would appear that instead of gaining, the cause is losing ground. Last year 151 members of the House of Commons voted in favor of the bill against 210 in opposition. This year the vote stood 143 for and 222 against it. According to Mr. Conway, this result is not an expression of the opinion of the people, as he says that "within the year the cause has grown in favor among the people with unexampled rapidity," referring in evidence to the countless petitions and enthusiastic meetings in which they have set forth their views and wishes on the subject. He ascribes the defeat in the House partly to the ineffective, unimpressive manner in which the bill was supported by its special advocate, Mr. Jacob Bright, and partly to the fact that the leading female friends of the cause have been prominent in opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. While these acts are very offensive to the moral sensibilities of most of the ladies who contend for enfranchisement, hand-headed members of Parliament for the most part think these same acts highly necessary and beneficial, even though they incidentally protect the vicious. The opposition offered to these laws by women reformers has thus led to the fear, that if they were invested with political power, female influence would not be favorable to the rule of reason, and would favor the reign of prejudice and passion in the affairs of government.

Mr. Carl Blind, in a letter to the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* on the same subject, says that after the prolonged agitation of the question the petitions about which so much has been said contained only 240,000 names. Of these a majority belonged to men, many of whom no doubt subscribed in courtesy more than from conviction, and of the female names many belonged to minors and many to servants and others in a state of dependence, who were not personally interested in the bill. Mr. Blind remarks that the mass of English women are conservative in temper and more subject than men to sacerdotal influence. Thus the ten ladies to one time ago elected to the London School Boards, steadily vote with the clergy against their opponents. Hence this republican correspondent thinks that the consequence of the introduction of female suffrage in England would be political reaction. Though some radical members of Parliament, while anticipating this result, still favor the cause, there can be no doubt that the prospect makes others reluctant to give political power to a class whose accession would, they believe, reinforce Toryism and tithes. "It is noteworthy," the correspondent says, "how much woman suffrage has gained in favor among certain conservatives, especially among clerical gentlemen." This is an aspect of the subject which has not received much attention on this side of the Atlantic. One would like to hear Miss Anthony on the subject.

If one were to judge simply from the tone of the opposition press concerning the matter, he would very naturally infer that the General Government had completely deprived the people of the various Southern States of the last vestige of sovereignty over their own affairs, even within the most limited and subordinate sphere. It seems almost impossible for the Democratic party to divest itself of the old heresy that the sovereignty of the States is not definite and restricted, but general and residuary; for this, if it means anything, is the meaning of the incessant outcery made against what it terms the tyranny and oppression of the General Government. Yet it is one of the acts of sovereignty to declare an act a crime and determine its punishment, and this every State in the Union does and can lawfully do in relation to all matters except such as are specially conferred upon the Union. So, too, it is one of the highest exercises of sovereign power to establish the right of property, and the right of domestic relation, as that of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, or to declare how a will may be executed and probated; and all these things every Southern as well as every Northern does, but the United States cannot do, except within a limited and exclusive jurisdiction. The case is simply this: The National Government possesses those powers which the people have conferred upon it, and the people, through their duly accredited Representatives in Congress, have authorized the exercise of this national sovereignty with respect to the protection of the weak from the aggressions of the strong. That is all there is of the matter. Does Democracy propose to repeal the reconstruction acts and amendments? For to this complexion must it come, if their practice is made to conform with their theory.

The New York *World* is after the *Tribune* with a sharp stick. Although putting its indictments into the shape of a series of interrogatories, it definitely charges that the sudden and surprising relinquishment of the vigorous onslaught which the *Tribune* some time ago instituted on the "Brooklyn ring," of which the Brooklyn *Eagle*—now a warm advocate of Mr. Greeley's nomination by the Democracy—"is the organ, apologist and defender," is due to the fact that the editor of the latter paper recently visited the *Tribune* office and consummated an arrangement, the substance of which was that the party of the first part should discontinue its exposures of the ring, on the specific understanding that the party of the second part should vigorously press Mr. Greeley upon the Democratic party as its candidate for President. The *World* further declares that "Mr. Greeley is receiving the unanimous support of every corrupt and scandalous ring throughout the State," and closes its indictment by characterizing him as a candidate "for whom the honest, thinking mass of Democrats could no more vote, than a Jew could be persuaded to eat pork, or the Union League Club to hang upon its walls a portrait of Jefferson Davis." As we have intimated, the *World* puts its charges into the form of questions, which, it avers, are not asked at random nor in the mere wantonness of imaginative curiosity, but upon evidence of the most trustworthy character, and to which it challenges the *Tribune* to make reply. The response of that journal is now in order.

Copies of the May number of the "Popular Science Monthly," a new magazine recently started by Messrs. Applegate, New York, have been received from the publishers and from S. A. Clark & Co., booksellers, Wood street, where it may be found for sale. This is only the second number of the magazine, yet it has leaped at once into pronounced favor and extensive circulation. The present issue is filled with choice selections from the highest standard periodicals, together with a variety of valuable original articles, and is brought out in a style of typographical elegance in excellent keeping with the character of its contents. Among other interesting papers, Dr. Youmans has reproduced Liebreich's famous lecture on the "Effects of Faulty Vision in Painting," in which the author advances a singularly curious theory explanatory of the defects in the later productions of Turner. There are many other instructive articles in this number, notably those on the "Artificial Production of Stupidity in Schools," "The Spots on the Sun," by the editor, "Darwinism and Divinity," "The Antiquity of Man," and the "Physiological Position of Alcohol."

A certain Bourbon journal says that eleven columns of drivel is what its readers expected the other day by its declination to publish the official correspondence respecting the Alabama treaty controversy. We didn't observe any falling off in the quantity of original matter.

The entire million loan authorized at the last session of the Alabama Legislature has been bid for by a New York banking house at ninety, a conclusive proof that those who ought to know best still have confidence in the resources and credit of the Southern States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A sole leather trunk, quite uninjured and with valuable contents all safe, was lately found in the ruins of the Briggs House, at Chicago. On the night of the fire a boy was put in charge of it, and being unable to carry it away very thoughtfully dragged it into the basement and under the sidewalk. The falling ruins fell upon and prevented it from burning.

A boy has been found in a wolf's den in India, cared for by the occupant, and eating the raw meat that was brought him.

A French colony in Franklin, Kansas, has established a velvet manufactory at that place, the first in the United States.

It is said that the only manufactory of gas retorts in the United States is in Covington. We had thought there was one at Louisville. Isn't the *Courier-Journal* published there?

As the summer season approaches people should bear in mind that flies are agents in spreading infection. A physician has found gangrene spores germinating from the excrements of a fly that had fed on a gangrene spot, and he has no doubt that if such a fly were to alight on a healthy wound it might communicate gangrene to it. Be careful, therefore.

A limited number of half-dead-and-alive trees can be seen now in the burnt district of Chicago. The sides which fronted the fire are charred and dead from the roots up; while the opposite sides, where the heat did not penetrate, are full of sap and the branches green with leaves. It is a singular spectacle.

There is such a thing as growing too fast. Philadelphians, for some years past, have boasted of the large number of buildings annually erected in that city. Now there comes a complaint that these real estate investments do not pay well.

The secret of the misery of unhappy Mexico has been at last discovered. William Cullen Bryant says that the births in that country are in the proportion of three girls to one boy, according to the statistics.

The famous African explorer, Rohlfs, says that with proper treatment Africa might again be turned into the paradise that some portions of it were under the Carthagenians and Romans. He declares that Central Africa is as rich as India, and that a grand highway to the Kingdom of Soudan might easily be constructed across the desert from a port to be established on the site of ancient Carthage.

The proposed Hudson river bridge, four miles north of Peekskill, will be one of the largest suspension bridges in the world. It will be 1,665 feet long between the towers, and 155 feet above the Hudson river water. It is to be suspended by twenty cables, made of 70,302 miles of steel wire—weighing with the iron and steel in the bridge, 17,095 tons.

The iron regions of Southeastern Missouri are attracting the attention of English capitalists connected with the iron trade. They will erect two large blast furnaces and a large rolling mill at Cape Girardeau, this year, on the Mississippi, fifty miles south of St. Louis. It is probable that in the course of time an important manufacturing city will be built up at that point.

A gentleman of New York, who has a passion for pearls, labors under the singular hallucination that he shall some time find, when opening oysters, a more valuable pearl than any as yet discovered. In pursuit of this hobby he has opened during the past winter more than 30,000 oysters, disguising himself as a professional opener and working at the barges. But he has not yet found the pearl.

During the year 1871 the total value of our exports was $638,000,000, while the total of imports was $500,000,000, leaving a balance against the country of $52,000,000, which will probably be settled to a large extent in American securities.

There are three million dead oysters in Jamaica bay, and they threaten New York with a pestilence.

A Palestine exploring expedition is in preparation in New York. The district to which the special efforts of the explorers will be devoted is east of the Jordan, embracing Edom, Moab, Gilead, and Bashan. The recent discovery of a Moabite inscription of great archæological interest gives promise of a further success.

An employee of the Michigan Central Railroad has perfected the model of a "through freight *pro rata* calculating machine" which he claims will do the work of ten clerks, and effect a saving of seventy to eighty per cent. on present expenses.

The first emigrant from Greenland ever known reached New York from Halifax last week. The climate being to him oppressive, he informed a Scandinavian acquaintance that he should go back at the first chance.

Great excitement is said to prevail among steamboatmen at Milwaukee. The boats of nearly all the lines have been stopped by the United States Supervising Inspectors for violations of the new steamboat regulations. There is a complete blockade in the freight business.

For the first time in the history of Alabama since 1860, the claims of the several counties upon educational account for any one year have been fully paid. All the outstanding warrants for the year 1871, upon the educational fund, have been paid, and every legitimate claim of teachers has been canceled by the State.

The Danish war steamer Fylla has been ordered by the Danish government to take soundings and survey landing places for the submarine telegraph line intended to connect Scotland, by way of the Faroe Islands and Iceland, with Scotland.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company have introduced the plan of prepayment of charges on certain classes of goods by means of stamps. The stamps range in price from five to forty-five cents each, and packages weighing as much as fifteen pounds can be sent prepaid by this means.

PERSONAL.

Frank Abt, the distinguished German composer, says the Americans have more talent for music than the English, and that the growth of musical taste here has been wonderful, and promises a great future.

Private letters from Yokobama, Japan, say that Mr. Shepard, United States Charge d'affairs, is critically ill.

General N. P. Banks has been invited to speak on political affairs in Titusville, Penn., at an early day.

A London paper says that the following extract is from an old play-bill still in existence: "For the benefit of Miss Brickler, 16th of May, 1767. At the end of the first act Miss Brickler will sing a favorite song from "Judith," accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a *new instrument called the pianoforte.*"

Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, has presented the State Historical Society the rope prepared to hang the murderer Stanley previous to the passage of the act abolishing capital punishment. The society re-corded the gift.

The editor of the Boston *Commonwealth* offers a hundred dollars to any charity for the substance of which was that the party of the first part should discontinue its exposures of the ring, on the specific understanding that the party of the second part should vigorously press Mr. Greeley upon the Democratic party as its candidate for President. The *World* further declares that "Mr. Greeley is receiving the unanimous support of every corrupt and scandalous ring throughout the State," and closes its indictment by characterizing him as a candidate "for whom the honest, thinking mass of Democrats could no more vote, than a Jew could be persuaded to eat pork, or the Union League Club to hang upon its walls a portrait of Jefferson Davis." As we have intimated, the *World* puts its charges into the form of questions, which, it avers, are not asked at random nor in the mere wantonness of imaginative curiosity, but upon evidence of the most trustworthy character, and to which it challenges the *Tribune* to make reply. The response of that journal is now in order.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jolly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

It is to be hoped that, notwithstanding the decision of the Ways and Means Committee to postpone until next winter all further consideration of the question of refunding the cotton tax, the friends of honesty and economy will not relax their vigilance with regard to the matter. It is reported that the lobby which has been urging the passage of the refunding bill now proposes to perpetrate the swindle by tacking on an amendment to one of the appropriation bills during the closing hours of the session, and by skillful manipulation to secure its passage as a rider. Two things are certain: that the real claimants won't get a penny of the money, even if the bill should pass; and that there is no plot too desperate or despicable to deter the cormorants having the measure in hand. In the haste and confusion which usually attach to the last hours of legislation, there is great danger that the conspiracy may be consummated, unless every bill is scrutinized with the most jealous care. Seventy or eighty millions of dollars are at stake. Let it be seen to that the Treasury is not despoiled.

The demand for ships and iron in Great Britain, accompanied by a revival of commerce, has led to some remarkable results, in which our ship-builders and merchants have some interest. Pig iron has risen $7 to $10 a ton, and rails and sheet iron have advanced $15 to $20 per ton. The wages of the iron workers have risen 10 per cent., while their hours of work have come down from ten to nine. These changes are equivalent to a rise of 20 per cent. in the cost of labor. In consequence of these important changes, the cost of constructing an improved propeller has risen within a year from $155 to $145 a ton, and is still rising. The canals of Wales, of Cleveland and the Clyde have not sufficed, both ore and coal are scarce, and new mines have been opened in Spain and Norway.

It is true that ours is "the model Republic," and yet it does not embrace all the wisdom of the world. The authorities of Switzerland have just issued a proclamation calling attention to the fact that inundation, sudden rises, and periodical droughts are the necessary results of devastating the forests, and urging the importance of vesting the power to plant new forests and to see to their preservation in the executive. A similar proposition with reference to this country was recently voted down by Congress. Poor timber at the sources of law is sometimes as calamitous in its consequences as the lack of it at those of rivers.

The *Army and Navy Journal* notices the recent meetings of the various army societies with great satisfaction, as giving evidence of that high soldierly *esprit du corps* which so nobly bore the brunt of the late terrible contest, and which still survives its close. The glorious memories of those eventful four years can never die. As years roll on, and one after another of that band of heroes falls, not in the line of battle, but in his home of peace, the survivors will be cherished by the warm hearts of the great American people with a reverence not less than that accorded to the old Revolutionary veterans still waiting their final summons.

Provide Against Danger.

At this season all the great lines of travel begin to swarm with human beings intent on business or pleasure. Are these moving multitudes aware of the danger which ensties from drinking different varieties of water and breathing atmospheres to which their lungs are unaccustomed? Do they realize how important it is to be pre-armed with an antidote that will defend their systems from the evil consequences of such changes and from all ailments and disturbances which arise from the miasma so plentifully evolved from the soil at this period of the year? Such an antidote—certain in its protective operation and free from everything objectionable in its composition and flavor—has been for twenty years before the world. No instance can be adduced during that time in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has failed as an acclimating medicine, or as a preventive of the bodily ills to which the undefended system is liable in unhealthy localities.

A good appetite, perfect digestion, a vigorous condition of the nervous system, functional regularity, and a pure and active circulation, are the elements of health, and these signal blessings may be secured and perpetuated by the use of this powerful, yet harmless, vegetable tonic. Such is the experience of all who has ever taken it as a safeguard against the diseases which debility, irregularity and a morbid condition of the solids and fluids of the body are sure to invite.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at

JOS. FLEMING'S, Drug Store, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

SIMMONS'S LIVER REGULATOR,

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOS.,
ROBINSON'S CORN PENCILS,
HOLMES'S BUCHU,
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
VEGETINE,

Received and for sale by

George A. Kelly & Co.,

Cor. First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 32 pages, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President. Jr., Vice Presidents.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., and Treasurer.
D. F. McKINNEY, Secretary. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, S. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th. For Catalogues, with full information, address

Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

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FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND SALE.

DRESS GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail,

IN

MEDIUM AND LOW PRICES,

AT THE

Great Dress Goods Store,

A. W. Erwin & Co.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

The Unprecedented Decline in Prices enable us to offer most

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

ALSO,

WHITE QUILTS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

100 PIECES HERNANI

ABOUT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Large Stock and Prices Down. Also,

General Dry Goods and Notions.

A. W. Erwin & Co.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

RETAIL STORES.

NEW GOODS,

SUMMER STYLES.

Black Lama Lace Goods.

A large line of BLACK LAMA LACE JACKETS and SACQUES, from $8 up.
BLACK LAMA LACE POINTS, a very great bargain.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE POINTS and SACQUES.
LADIES' STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, all desirable styles and qualities.
FON PONS, all the New Shades.
GROSGRAIN RIBBONS AND SCARFS, all the New Tints.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, Plain Black, Colored and Silk, with Varnished Handles.
Also, a full line of the
NEW CHANGEABLE SILK PARASOLS,
SILK RAIN UMBRELLAS,
ALPACA AND SCOTCH GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
HARRIS SEAMLESS AND ALEXANDER KIDS.
LADIES' TWO-BUTTON UNDRESS KIDS.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and High Colored SILK GLOVES.
LISLE GLOVES, Plain, with Silk Gauntlets, for Ladies and Misses, in great variety.
Gentlemen's LISLE, SILK, DOE, DOGSKIN and KID GLOVES, a complete assortment.

All at Lowest Prices Possible.

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S

TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

LLAMA LACE JACKETS.
LACE PARASOL COVERS.
WHITE SILK PARASOLS, with and without lace covers.
A LARGE LINE OF PARASOLS, the new styles, with and without tourist handles.
NEW STOCK OF FANS.
LADIES' SUMMER SUITS.
Striped Seersuckers, very popular, White Lawn Suits, Black Lawn Suits, handsome Buff, Striped and Plain Linen Suits.
PERCALE MORNING WRAPPERS.
MISSES' SUITS a specialty. A large line of Braided, Pique and Linen, and Striped Seersucker Suits for Misses, in all sizes.

THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

L. R. NORTON, State Agent,

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED. TThs

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST

LUMBER

IN THE CITY.

HOOP, JONES & CO,

FLOORING 65 SIDING
DOORS and SASH.
STOCK 67
PICKETS

Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., recorded at No. —, March Term, 1872, in said Court, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, May 30, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., all that certain Lot of Ground and its appurtenances, situate in the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, county and State aforesaid, fronting forty (40) feet on the southwardly side of Locust street, between Muhlenberger and Gist streets, and thence extending back southwardly, of the same width, eighty (80) feet, to pro erty of James B. Glass, and adjoining on the westwardly side property of A. C. Cubbage, and on the eastwardly side, property of David M. Clelland, and having thereon erected one two-story Brick Dwelling House of 4 Rooms.

Terms of Sale—Cash in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court.

T. D. GRIST,
Administrator of Henry Eburg, Jr., deceased.

CHOICE FRENCH PRUNES—5 CASES just received, put up in six pound boxes, very choice, for sale by

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY

& DICKSON,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

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WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED DAILY.

JOHN AUDAY..... J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY

& ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

DRY GOODS

AND

Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

Finest Styles of the Season.

All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

1 HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

LINOLEUM,

MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

D. EINSTEIN..... E. FIATKOWSKI.

D. EINSTEIN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO D. S. ERB & CO.,

Wholesale Jobbers of

Cigars,

Tobaccos and

Smokers' Articles,

348 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTORY OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAP AND FINE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Tarred Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Bailing, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Great Bargains

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

GREAT BARGAINS IN

BLACK HERNANI.

ALL GRADES.

AT 37½ CENTS,

JAPANESE SILKS

AT 50 CENTS,

JAPANESE SILKS

AT 62½ CENTS,

JAPANESE SILKS

AT 15 CENTS,

Japanese Cloths.

AT 18½ CENTS,

Japanese Cloths.

AT 25 CENTS,

Japanese Cloths.

An Attractive Stock of all kinds of Plain and Fancy

DRESS GOODS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,

Successors to Carr, McCandless & Co.,

No. 94 Wood Street.

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RIBBONS,

FANCY SILK GOODS,

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361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Importers and Jobbers of

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IN ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS,

TRIMMING AND BONNET SILKS,

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English Crapes, Grenadines,

Tissues, Laces, Edgings,

WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS

NECK TIES, DRESS BUTTONS, &C.

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WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Baling and Ferry Purposes.

Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.

A large stock constantly on hand, from within any desired lengths are cut, at

John W. Mason & Co.'s,

43 Broadway, New York.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank, Philadelphia; DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES, C. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH, R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co., Allegheny.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia. 7:tfs

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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LOCAL SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOUGH & CO.,

LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 20, 1872.

The market opens active with a good demand for loans. The banks are meeting the most pressing demands of their customers, but are not encouraging borrowers to extend their lines beyond their immediate wants. Exchange is in demand and passes at par between the banks.

—Currency will soon begin to come this way from the East to move the wool clip, which will take nearly twice as much money as last season, for the opening price of 1871 was about 40 cents, running up at the close of the season to 56, while this year the price paid for delivery at shearing time is already 75 to 80 cents. The high prices for grain must be out some of the old stock held by the farmers, if they have any such stock on hands,—as long as the growing crop is in a doubtful condition farmers hold on to last year's stock, and as soon as the safety of the new crop is assured they rush the old stock into market. These two causes will tend to supply the money market here and farther West with funds, while it will prevent the plethora of currency in eastern centers which characterized last season.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118½	118½	118½
U. S. Bonds of 1869	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116½	116½	116½
10-40's	111½	111½	111½
New 5's	111½	112	111½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	116½	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6s of 1881	118½
United States 5-20s of 1869	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Union Pacific Railroad	2
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency 6s	116½

—We note sales of Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 96; Connellsville 7s at 95 1-2; Pittsburgh 7s at 75 1-2.

—We have been shown the following printed indorsement on back of a draft, which is in common use at Louisville and throughout Kentucky:

The Drawers, Indorsers and Acceptors of this bill agree to pay a reasonable attorney's fee to any holder thereof, if the same shall hereafter be sued upon; and also pay Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum after maturity until paid.

It would hardly "go down" with Pittsburgh merchants.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 20, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Erie	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
West'n Union Tel.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Pacific Mail	80¼	82	82	82¼	82¼	82¼
Atlantic & Pacific		26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.		90	90	90		
American Express		57	57	57		
United States Ex.		81½	81½	80½	81	81
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Reading		104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Michigan Central	95¾	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Michigan Southern		87	87	87	87	87
Illinois Central		90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Cleveland & Pitts.	93	93	93	93	93	93¼
Chicago & North'w.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Do preferred		94	94	94	94	94
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred		79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Wabash		53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
Do. preferred		87	87	87	87	
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Chicago & Alton		140	140			
Do. preferred		117½				
Harlem		127	127			
New Jersey Central		104	104			
Union Pacific	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Tennessee State Stock		73	73	73	73	
Do. new		73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	
South Carolina, July		73	73	73	73	
South Carolina, April		73	73	73	73¼	
Missouri 6s		96	96	96	96	

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	24½	North Penn'a R. R.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	44	Camden and Amboy	124
Catawissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¼
Oil Creek & Alley R.	38¾	Reading	59½

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 20.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 22c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Cotton steady; low middling 22½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,500 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 22¼c; middlings 23c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The late copious showers of rain have been followed by cool weather, but the indications are that warmth and sunshine will succeed, thus facilitating the growth of crops and vegetation generally. Flour is weaker and a shade lower on some brands of western. Wheat is still held firm at quotations; still there seems to be an impression among well informed dealers that the top of the market has been reached, and that lower figures will rule before long. Butter and eggs are unchanged in price. Strawberries have put in an appearance, and sell at 20c ₰ basket. Below will be found a carefully revised list of prices, which the reader will understand are wholesale rates:

ASHES—Market quiet and firm, with sales reported as follows: Soda ashes, common, 4¾@5c; refined 5¾ @6c; bi-carb. soda, refined, 5½c; nitrate soda, crude, 3c; pearls, 7@7½c.

APPLES—Receipts 77 bbls. Market dull; choice $4 50@5 50 ₰ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts 4 packages. The supply is fully equal to the demand. We quote choice roll, in good order, at 22@23c; prime packed, do not so ready sale, 20@21c; choice packing stock is held at 18@19c ₰ lb.

BEANS—Prime white $3 90@3 20 ₰ bushel; common do $2 75@3 00.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; sales at 6@6c ₰ lb as to quality.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ₰ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ½-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ½ cans per doz, $1 75; ¼ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices and market reported fair. Following are the figures at which sales are made: Canvassed hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 9c; plain do 6c; side do 7c; clear bacon 10¾c; dried beef 17½c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 16c; lard in barrels 7½c; do half bbls 8c; do tierces 8¼c; buckets 11c. Receipts—bacon tierces 2.

LIMES—The demand is limited and sales are made at a range from $5 to $15 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and sales are made at the following figures: Sperm, 50c; adamantine, 17 to 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 16½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a better demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 ₰ case.

CUTTERIES AND TOYS—Market quiet, but prices are not quotably lower. Sales were made at the following figures: Ohio Goshen 18s4c; factory 14s15c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 8a9c ₰ lb; shoulders 4¾ a5c ₰ lb; clear sides 6a6½c ₰ lb; country lard 7½a 7¾c ₰ lb.

CANADA OIL—We quote at 19a20c in round lots, and 22c from store.

CRAB BERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $18 ₰ bbl; cultivated $12@14; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic cement $2 50@2 75 ₰ bbl; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $5 50@3 75; Johnstown, $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, 5a5½c ₰ lb; peaches, halves, 9a10c ₰ lb; pitted 7a8c ₰ lb; peeled 15a18c ₰ lb; blackberries 18a16c ₰ lb; dried cherries 8a8c ₰ lb; seedless 22a30c.

FEATHERS—No 1 75c wholesale, and 80a85c in a small way; mixed stock 40a65c.

GROCERIES—The market continues animated, with no change in prices. Following are the leading features of which sales are reported:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; cubes 13½c; A 12½c; Extra C 11¾c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾@10c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾@; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales.

Coffee—Fancy 20¾c; prime 24¾c; good 24¾c; fair 23 @23½c. Java 26c; Laguayra 26@26½c. Rio 25@26c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ₰ packages, 28c ₰ lb.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 52c; Sterling H. & E. Extra 50c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 22c; pure ground 23c; Cassia bark 20c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—Receipts 77 tons. Market quite an active demand, and we quote at $26 25 ₰ ton.

HOPS—Sales at 25a30c ₰ lb for 77s.

HUSKS—Demand more active at 2½@2¾c.

HONEY—Prices nominal, at 35a36c ₰ lb, as to quality.

HEMP—Sales rough Kentucky at $165 ₰ ton; single cuttings at $240; scutched $190a195.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 85a86c; No 2, 80a82c; Chemical and Strictly Prime, 90a92½c; Solar, 95a96c.

LIME—Ferrybarge white and Cleveland $2a2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 @1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped feed, sales $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

OIL BARRELS—Iron hoop $1 75a1 80.

OATS—Clover $6 00a6 25; timothy $3 00a3 25; flax seed $1 90.

POULTRY—Live chickens are held at 75a85c ₰ pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 5a6c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—Sales of car lots at 55a60c per bush.

RAGS—Country mixed at 4a4½c.

SEED—Timothy $2 75.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOW—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@93c; proof rectified $1 00a1 02; pure rye $1 40a1 45 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00a8 00 as to age.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 20, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts by the different railroads trains centering at the Union Yard were 24 cars, 22 of which came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these Hazlewood & Blackstock and Holmes, Laferty & Co. had each two car loads from East Liberty, which, with a few straggling lots, made in the neighborhood of 29 cars on sale this morning. The market, as usual, opened up a little slow. Most of the holders had their cattle yarded by six o'clock, but, excepting those sold on Sunday (a practice which should be stopped), very few cattle were weighed to buyers until eight o'clock. In that time the market opened up a little lively and butchers, seeing that cattle were not in as good supply as usual, commenced to purchase more lively and in the course of two hours the market was over. Prices ruled about 25c per hundred pounds better per hundred pounds than last week. The market on the whole was considerably better than any we have had for some time, but it was pretty hard work to advance prices, as butchers claim they are not making money, and hold out stubbornly to prevent any advance.

The quality of the cattle, taking the lots all through, was not so good as last week's offerings, consisting largely of the middling grades. The best cattle sold pretty well, bringing above seven twenty-five. We think to-day that the best prices obtained were for common and medium grades of stock, which sold readily, and will be in fair demand for medium cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds.

Stockers.

The number of cattle on sale this morning was very few. There were a few buyers here who seemed anxious to purchase. So far as we could learn there were but six head of stock cattle on sale, and those rather common, owned by small dealers, who were sold for 3c ₰ lb. Advices received from Chicago the last week represent that market entirely bare of this grade of stock and prices high. Prime stock weighing from 80 to 900 lbs are selling from $4 00a6 00 ₰ 100 lbs.

Prices.

Following are the rates at which the different grades of stock sold: Extra, 1,200 lbs cattle, $7 00 prime, 1,200 lbs cattle $6 75 to $7 0 ; good, 1,100 lbs steers, $6 50@$6 75; fair, 1,000 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 50; common $6 00; bulls, stags, cows &c., $5 00 to $5 75.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of cattle at the Union yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKeown, agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Allegheny:

	Cars.
L. Keefer, from Chicago	5
S. Kraus, from Chicago	1
Marks & Bro, from Chicago	3
Lobenstein, from Chicago	1
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	1
J. Newby, from Chicago	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	2
Moonshine, from Chicago	1
Smith, from Chicago	1
L. Rothschild, from Chicago	2
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago	3
Shamberg, from Chicago	1
J. Lobeman, from Chicago	1
W. Werntz, from Chicago	1
SALES.	
Holmes, Laferty & Co. drove over from East Liberty 2 cars, and Hazlewood & B. 2 cars.	
M. Varner retailed 1 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 25 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Holmes & Hunter sold 34 head good Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $6 75 to $7 00 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Joshua Holmes, Jr., sold 6 head common stock cattle at 5c ₰ lb.	
J. Zeigler sold 2 cars Ohio and Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.	
E. Kate retailed 36 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures varying from $5 50 to $7 00 ₰ 100 lbs.	
S. Shamberg sold 1 car Chicago cattle at figures ranging from $6 75 to $7 25 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Holmes, Laferty & Co. sold 2 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 to $7 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Jacob Shamberg sold 21 head Chicago cattle at figures from $7 to $7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Keife & Ryer sold 2 cars Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Hazelwood & Blackstock wholesaled one load good cattle to I. Shamberg at $6 25 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Greenwald & Co. sold 1 car Chicago cattle at from $6a7 50 ₰ 100 lbs.	
Marks & Bro sold 24 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging form $6 87a7 37.	
S. Lowenstein sold 1 car fair Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 75a7 12.	
Jacob Lobeman sold 1 load Chicago stock at figures from $6 75a7 00.	
Carr & McAllister retailed 1 car good Ohio cattle at from $6 75a7 25.	
Hazlewood & B. sold 36 head Chicago stock from $6 75 to 7 12 per 100 lbs.	
J. Newby sold 34 head Chicago cattle from $6 50 to 7 25.	
Rothchild & Hartman retailed 2 cars Chicago cattle from $6 87 to 7 25.	
S. Trueman sold 32 head Ohio cattle from $6 00 to 7 25.	
Orr & Williams sold 56 head Chicago cattle from $6 50 to 7 25.	

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning aggregated between four and five hundred head, the principal part of which were lambs. The offerings of lambs and spring chickens, however, were not the best, although here and there, was to be found a few really prime. The market ruled moderately active, a great many butchers who have not been killing mutton on account of its high prices taking hold to-day. Prices were a shade lower but this is expected at this season of the year.

Following are the sales from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

Sheep.

M. Humes sold 45 head Beaver county sheep at prices ranging from $3 00 to $4 00 per head; also 45 lambs running from $2 75 to $4 00.

Charles Ali sold 123 head lambs at prices ranging from $1 00 to $4 00 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 25 head lambs at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 00 per head.

Keefer & Ryerman sold 33 head lambs at prices ranging from $2 50 to $3 50; also 58 head Butler county sheep from $3 00 to $6 00 per head.

A. Byerly sold 42 head sheep at prices averaging $3 00 per head.

J. Neely sold 100 head Washington county sheep at prices running from $5 50 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Neely & Fairley retailed 24 head lambs at figures running from $5 00 to $7 50 per head.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale was small and principally in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled slow with a light demand. Prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 50 according to quality, kind, &c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 21, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation. Buyers were shy and inclined to hold off. The result was sales were few and some distance apart. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries:

CRUDE.

Spot 10¾c; May 10¾c; S. O. till July 10¾; Parker's $4 05; Foster's $4 05.

Sales—1,000 bbls Foster's.....$4 05 per bbl.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market quiet and dull. We could not learn of any transactions. We quote: Spot 23½c; May 23½c; June 23½c; July 24c; June to August 24c for eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—The *Herald* says: The market has been exceedingly dull all day, and there has been no desire to operate manifested. We quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 00		
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 95½		
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 00		
200 bbls lower road, spot	4 15		
New Bedford City, spot	4 00		

NEW YORK, May 20, closing 18th.—The market for crude oil in bulk is very dull, with no encouragement to stock offering and not much inquiry. We quote at 13¾c.

Refined is held at late prices, with demand small and mainly from jobbers for May delivery; the quotations are 23¾a24c. The sales embrace 3,000 bbls, buyers 60, last half June, at 23¾c; 2,000 bbls to private terms; 1,000 bbls, sellers' option, June, 23½c, and 2,500 bbls Canada at 22½c. Cases are quoted at 29a29½c. Philadelphia delivery: the market is more in the buyer's favor, with refined at 23¾a23½c for short delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Market quiet; S. W. 23½c; crude in bulk 12¾a13½c; barrels 17¾c; cases 28¾c; naphtha 9c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet but firmer, and held at $5 00a5 00.

OIL CITY, May 20.—Market firm and quiet; ordinary, on lower road, $4 00; 47 gravity, at Oil City, $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 20.—Market quiet but firm at $5 00a5 00.

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $4 00.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 20.—Market very quiet; holders asking $4 07½ for spot; bidding $4 02½.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—May 23½c; June 23¾c; July 24c; crude 12¾c.

PARKER'S RUN, May 20.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00 $4 05; little doing.

ROUSEVILLE, May 20.—Market quiet and firm at $4 00a4 05.

OIL CITY, May 20.—Market quiet at $4 17½a4 20 for spot.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 20.—Market firm; spot held at $4 90a4 05; no sales reported.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Market quiet but steady; May 23¾a23¾c; June 23¾a23¾c; July 24¾; crude dull at 13¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
S. Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	160
Parsons & Thompson	Liberty Oil Works	85
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	240
Thomas King	Rock Oil Works	160
Thomas King	Lilly Siding	46
Thomas King	National Oil Works	300
Thomas Elkins	Commercial Oil Works	420

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works	160	Liberty Oil Works	85
Brilliant Oil Works	240	Klor's Oil Works	160
Lilly Oil Works	46	National Oil Works	300
Commercial Oil Works	420		
Total			2,634

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

For the week ending May 12, 1872.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Bro, L., 103 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 256 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 275 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 417 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1,551

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

May 18.—The market has not been in receipt the past six days of supplies equal to those of the previous week, but nevertheless our principal ports along the coast have been receiving supplies and it is some time since the stock on hand in first hands was greater than it is to-day. Large lots bring less prices than a week ago, although the cable has brought the intelligence that an advance of 5 shillings has occurred abroad, which is in progress now in some quarters to 3 shillings. But this is of but little consequence, and it is reasonable to conclude, from our present advices, that Scotch Pig has advanced 3 shillings and warrants three.

The receipt of the advices announcing advance abroad produced increased inquiry and sales, and but this has since subsided owing to the strong competition to realize in connection of the general dullness of the trade. The business has been principally affected by the high rates, and the consumption largely restricted. Forges are working easily, and do not regard it as a profitable investment to do much business in these times. They are of course making forge contracts, but these are to a certain extent risk to them or they will not be accepted.

It is rather difficult to say what has caused this small advance in Foreign, and we take it only as an expression of the unreliability of value there. The panic of coal was at one time a hundred pounds re assured, and the miners, although murmuring as usual, had not exhibited any further disposition to symptoms. It was hoped indeed that for a time the sore was healed.

American pig held very firmly here, and, although we advance our quotations but ₰ ton, it would be difficult to obtain any lower. We have quoted rates and prices for these range a shade higher. We are at a loss to account for this renewed upward tendency in the market. Coal is lower, and there is every prospect of it remaining so for the season, and labor in the coal mines of trouble with the workmen. Here, in our market, there is but a very small demand for American iron, and it is likely to continue so at the present high rates.

Manufactured iron continues to retain the firmness that has distinguished it for so long a time. Bar is unchanged, and, indeed, our general quotations are but little altered. Sheet quoted rather lighter as to make them almost nominal.

Steel pig has been selling in small lots at $52 ₰ ton for Eglinton and $58 for Colness. Holders are very firm, but the market is well supplied. American is held correspondingly firm, but prices remain unchanged. We quote yard lots at $70a$6 ₰ ton for the different numbers, including $3 extra at $6a, and 4 grounds No. 1 at $56 ₰ ton. Charcoal pig is firm at $58 a60 ₰ ton, as to brand. American bar iron is firm, and upward tendency remains to quotations, which are now $110a112. Rails are scarce and firm at $85 a90 ₰ ton; cut nails are firm, with sales at $2 50a$2 60 ₰ ton. Cast steel is selling at 15a17c for English, and 16a18c for American.—*Commercial.*

WOOL MARCETS.

BOSTON.

May 18.—The wool market exhibits no new feature. Transactions during the week have been light and for the most part at unchanged prices; though for fine grades and fine-combined parcels there is no rule in favor of the buyer. Manufacturers are operating cautiously, and as a general thing taking only sufficient stock to meet present requirements. But they are on the alert for purchases, and occasionally pick up round lots that are pressed for sale, at a little below the current market rates.

There is an earnest inquiry on the part of those who will shortly be in for supplies; but all who are able to do so are holding off for the assurance that no further decline is anticipated. It is the opinion of holders that the bottom has been reached; and hence, though there are anxious to buy, they are not disposed to meet the views of that class of buyers who believe (without assigning any plausible reason for their belief) that wool will be materially cheaper in the near future. Both buyers and sellers are anxiously awaiting developments in regard to the new domestic clip.

This is not likely to come forward in season to meet the deficiency in the supply of the foreign portion of the old crop, of which very little that is desirable is left in first hands. While the supply of the manufacturers will be obliged to fall back upon foreign wool almost entirely next month. Many of them have already done so. There is a good deal coming up scarcely anything but Australian, Cape, and South American sheep. Fortunately for them, all these fine foreign wools just now is quite liberal; and as the result of their substitution for domestic is generally satisfactory, there will not be much if any famine or embarrassment among consumers on account of the scarcity of the latter.

Indeed, the supply of foreign suitable for clothing purposes is more than sufficient to bridge over to the new clip. Hence manufacturers will not necessarily be forced into the country for wool before the usual season, or even to obtain wool, even if they do go voluntarily, with a view to steal a march upon regular dealers, they must expect to pay the penalty resulting from the fact that all the

THE VERY LATEST.

THE BOAT RACE

Between Coulter and Cavitt and the Biglin Brothers—The Former Beaten Twelve Lengths.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—This afternoon thousands of people visited Fairmount Park and the shores of the Schuylkill river adjacent to witness the great contest between Coulter and Cavitt, of Pittsburgh, and the Biglin Brothers, of New York. The day was very disagreeable, the wind blowing fearfully, and for a long time it was doubtful if the race would take place. The contest was for $1,000 a side and distance five miles from the stake boat below the Reading Railroad bridge to the stake boat on the upper side of the Junction Railroad bridge. The race was to have taken place at three o'clock, but Coulter having objected on account of the roughness of the water, it was postponed until 6:30. Three small steamers and a number of small boats were on the river crowded with people. Benjamin Brady, of New York, acted as referee. The boats started fairly. The Biglin Brothers wore blue caps and drawers and white shirts. Coulter and Cavitt wore simply red drawers without shirts or caps. At the start Coulter and Cavitt were ahead, but they went through the third bustead of the second arch of the bridge and lost one hundred feet. This distance they were unable to regain, and the Biglin Brothers came in at least twelve lengths ahead. Time, thirty-two minutes and one second. A large amount of money changed hands.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1872.

EIGHT HOUR STRIKE OVER.

The strike of the various trade organizations for the enforcement of the eight hour law is virtually over, and has been attended with complete success. The bricklayers resume work to-morrow. The bosses, at a meeting to-night, endeavored to compromise on nine hours, but the men held out and finally eight hours was conceded. The boss cabinet makers have given in, as also have the bricklayers and stone masons. The grinders and polishers, and some other minor organizations, intend to strike to-morrow.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Directors.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.—The stockholders of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, under the new act, met to-day and elected the following directors of the united New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company: Robert F. Stockton, John G. Stevens, John J. Ashton and Ashbee Welsh. The following persons were elected directors at the same time by the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company: Benjamin Fish, Cambridge Livingstone, Samuel Welsh and William G. Cook.

POLITICAL.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, May 20.—The Brooks Republican State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and the election of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, meets on Wednesday. A large number of delegates are already here. Brooks will probably be nominated for Governor.

Loss of a Sealing Vessel and Forty-five of Her Crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—The Harbor Grace papers contain the details of a fearful disaster, which occurred at Labrador on the 29th of March last. The brig Huntsman, Captain Robert Duncan, sailed from Harbor Grace with a crew of sixty-two men on a sealing voyage. When off Cape Charles, Labrador, Saturday, April 20th, in company with the Rescue, Vesta and Lord Clyde, and near Battle Harbor, the Huntsman forced ahead. A gale from the east soon sprung up and struck the Huntsman was driven upon the rocks. The night was pitch dark. Before the vessel struck three seamen saw the rocks and jumped overboard to try and save themselves, but were instantly killed by the rush of floating ice. The remaining fifty-nine took to the rigging and in five minutes afterwards both masts went over, and only seventeen of the crew escaped. Of these seventeen all but three were variously injured by having arms and legs broken and bodies bruised. They managed to reach the Rescue by crawling over the ice a distance of half a mile. Forty-five men of them leaving families in Conception Bay or near Harbor Grace. The other vessels escaped with little damage.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three firemen were injured by the falling of a wall at Jaynes's building, in Philadelphia, yesterday—George Fletcher, John Daley and David S. Bennett, the latter it is thought fatally. The total loss by the fire is $852,500; insurance $821,500.

AT Rose Claire, Missouri, on the 18th, two rowdies, named John McCullough and William Moon, set upon B. P. Kirkham, a respected citizen of the town, and beat him badly. Moon finishing the outrage by killing Kirkham with a knife. The citizens took Moon and McCullough into custody to await the action of the county authorities.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has reduced fare from Cincinnati to the Republican National Convention and return to eighteen dollars, with privilege to visit Washington on the same ticket.

There is a flood in the Arkansas river yesterday evening the water was twenty-six feet deep at Little Rock, within four feet of the flood of '44, and still rising. The town of Argan's, opp site, is overflowed, as also were the depots and track of the Memphis Railroad. The damage done to plantations is estimated at $50,000. Thousands of acres of cotton are now under water in Jefferson, Desha and Chicot counties.

STATE POLITICS.

In his last letter from Harrisburg to the Altoona *Radical*, "Invisible" expresses the opinion that the Labor Reformers are going to prove troublesome customers to the Democracy. "The laboring man," he writes, "are peculiarly sensitive in reference to their treatment by the two political parties. The masses of the Labor Reform movement will brook no bargain and sale by those whom they have nominated and who have received their pledge of fealty. The Reading Convention may bargain for that vote, but Mr. Schell cannot deliver the goods." The letter concludes with these paragraphs: "It seem another Congressional apportionment muddle. Congress last week passed the supplemental bill giving Pennsylvania another member. The matter now stands this way: If the Governor signs the bill passed by the Legislature, then one additional member will be chosen at large; if he does not, then another member at large will have to be chosen. How many we will elect and how, is a question the Governor can easily dispose of, if he will.

The indications now point to General Cass as being the coming man to lead the Democracy this fall. The out-look now is favorable to the Democracy dodging the Greeley question at Reading—merely electing delegates to Baltimore."

Water from the Youghiogheny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have read with interest the many articles regarding the labors of the Water Commission in their efforts to procure a suitable location for the proposed new water works, and it strikes me that in their earnest endeavors to this end, they have allowed the question of "the acres" to so engross their thoughts that the important idea of *water* has been lost sight of entirely. What better off will the city of Pittsburgh be in regard to their water supply if they remove the basins to Herron's Hill, Verona, or any other of the numerous proposed sites, if they still draw their supply from the Allegheny river, whose waters are acknowledged to be most foul and alarmingly impure? The Monongahela is no better, but then they have yet one stream to look to, whose resources are ample and whose waters are much purer than those we have spoken of. We refer to the Youghiogheny, at McKeesport. We acknowledge that the distance would greatly increase the cost of construction. Fifteen miles of a water main is an item of no small importance. But what is it in comparison to a croton canal? Is what does such an item amount to when we consider that the health and lives of the citizens of a great city depend largely on a supply of pure water? And when is it well known that the growth of the city is largely in this direction, and that it will not be a great while until the limits of the city will cover this ground, the interest of the growing districts calls for a slight consideration at least.

We heard of this proposition before, and we feel sure that if the Commission would give it their prompt attention, any action in this direction would be heartily indorsed by the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Let them at least give the people pure water, let the engines and basins be where they may.

MCKEESPORT.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage May 20, 1872.

Martin J. Meuny, Wheeling, W. Va.....1
J. D. Hancock, Franklin, Pa.....1
Mrs. E. P. Clark, Washington, Pa.....1
R. B. Edgar, New Brighton, Pa.....3
John Schneg, Buffalo, N. Y.....3
John S, Donnellan, Beuna Vista, Pa.....3
A. & J. F. Kilgore, Greensburg, Pa.....3
James Sheets, Romney, W. Va.....3
James Y. Clarkskadon, Morgantown, W. Va..3
Mrs. John C. Roney, Stahlstown, Pa.....3
P. Feulon, Blairsville, Pa.....1
Mrs. Johanna Jones, Delaware City, Del.....3

The Giles Case.

A few days ago mention was made in these columns of the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Giles from the residence of her husband, in Mifflin township. There were grave suspicions that she had been foully dealt with, which caused considerable excitement in the vicinity of her husband's home, and in certain circles here. The matter has been thoroughly investigated, and yesterday the news was received at the Mayor's office that Mrs. Giles had been found in McKeesport. Mr. Giles has not yet been apprehended.

DECORATION DAY.

Arrangements for the Observance of the 30th of May.

Last evening there was a meeting of the Committees of Posts Nos. 3 and 117, of the G. A. R., in the Grand Army Hall, Fourth avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial or Decoration Day.

The following programme of arrangements was decided upon:

That Posts Nos. 3 and 117 meet at Gen. Hay's monument on May 30th, at ten o'clock A. M. The command of the battalion will then be assumed by Comrade J. B. Sweitzer, who will march the command to the flat on the north side of the Cemetery, where the soldiers' graves are located. He will then form three sides of a hollow square and proceed with the ceremonies, as provided for in circular from Department Headquarters of May 6th, 1871.

The following detail is made for the respective parks:

The commanding officer, Comrade J. B. Sweitzer, will make the opening address.

The Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg will offer the prayer—acting as chaplain.

Comrade Jno. H. Stewart will represent right front of square.

Comrade E. A. Montooth will represent centre front of square.

Comrade Jno. G. MacConnell will represent left front of square.

The choir will be under direction of Pref. Lawton.

The band under Prof. Arbogast, of the Cathedral Band.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Committee on Finance—Col. J. H. Stewart, W. M. Dagleish, M. B. Burgher, James S. Woodwell and J. F. Hunter.

Committee on Music—Col. J. H. Stewart and F. C. Geis.

Committee on Invitation—H. P. Moore, R. C. Hazlett and Col. Norman M. Smith, Chairman.

Committee on Oration—Cornelius J. G. Davis and J. G. McConnell.

Committee on Decoration—James W. Woodwell, Chairman; Henry Bentz, Thomas M. McNary and J. T. Cunningham.

Committee on Flowers—R. C. Hazlett, Curtis S. Haven and H. P. Moore.

Committee to confer with other organizations intending to participate in the ceremonies—W. M. Dalgleish.

The committees are requested to meet at the office of Col. J. H. Stewart, Postmaster, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday.

Each Post will make its own arrangements in reference to the time and manner of assembling hereafter.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

Hearing in the Conspiracy Case—The Defendants Held for Court.

Yesterday afternoon there was a hearing before Mayor Blacknore in the case of the twenty odd shoemakers, charged with conspiracy on oath of Dennis Allen. The prosecutor is a boot and shoe manufacturer doing business on Smithfield street. He had some twenty-three men in his employ, who, he believed, were members of the "St. Crispin Society," an association of journeymen shoemakers formed for self-protection generally and an advance in the price paid for making and fitting shoes and gaiters in particular. Some five weeks ago Mr. Allen was notified that an increase in the prices for making and fitting would be asked; he was allowed three days to consider the matter before coming to a decision. At the end of the three days a committee of "Crispins" called upon him for his decision and he refused to accede to the demand. The men working for Mr. Allen then quit work and, according to his testimony, they interfered with others whom he had employed, and tried to get them to quit working for him and join the Crispins.

Messrs. McCarton & Shanley, shoe dealers on Smithfield street, testified to a similar order of things at their establishment. Mr. Shanley had once been a member of the Crispins but resigned some eighteen months ago, when he went into business for himself. In reply to the question why he resigned, he replied that it was because "it was his interest." Some of the Crispins had told Mr. S. that they were determined to break his firm up, even if they had to go to the penitentiary.

Other witnesses were examined, and the fact developed that the men belonging to the association had endeavored to keep the strike up until the Fourth of July, and then, if the firms did not accede to their demands, to "block" them; that is, refuse to work for them in the future at any price.

After hearing the evidence for the prosecution the Mayor held the defendants to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars each for their appearance at court. Messrs. Swartzwelder and Reardon appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Marshall, McCarthy and Jennings for the defense.

OPENING OF CITY HALL.

The Programme for the Occasion.

The committee having in charge the arrangement of the ceremonies connected with the opening of the new City Hall, announce the following programmes for the 27th and 28th instant: Monday—City Councils will meet specially at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp, at old city building, and, forming in double file, will march from old city building to new Municipal Hall.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
City Hall Commission.
Mayors Blackmore and Callow and Ex-Mayor Brush.
Clerk and Chief of Police.
Presidents of Councils.
Clerks and Pages.
Members of Select Council.
Members of Common Council.
Burgesses and members of Council of South Side.
Controller and Treasurer.
City Attorney and City Engineer.
Engineer Corps.
Clerks in city offices and City Officials.
Street and Road Commissioners.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT MUNICIPAL HALL.

Prayer by Rt. Rev. John B. Kerfoot, D. D.
Formal reception of the Councils and City Officials, and their induction into the new City Hall, by Colonel William Phillips, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners.
Response:
Hill Burgwin, Esq.
Music.
Regular session of Councils at 2 P. M.
Evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock: Mayors Blackmore and Brush Levee.

TUESDAY.

10 A. M.—Review of Fire Department by Fire Commissioners from balcony of City Hall.

2 P. M.—Review of Police Force by Mayor, Chief of Police and Police Committee of Councils.

During the day addresses will be delivered by a number of distinguished speakers.

Evening—Hall will be open from 8 to 12 P. M. for inspection by the ladies. No gentleman admitted unless accompanied by a lady.

Citizens of Allegheny city are invited to participate in the opening of Municipal Hall.

Dr. Addison Arthurs, Col. William Phillips, Roland H. Smith, Joseph M. Gazzam, Committee.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The public turned out only tolerably well last evening at this theater to welcome Mr. Frank Mayo's reappearance on our boards. The play, "The Streets of New York," is not new to our amusement seekers, nevertheless it has attractions for many of them. As *Badger*, Mr. Mayo played with judgment, power and effect, and received hearty applause. The stock company afforded very fair support to the "star," and added no little to the success of the evening. Although not working perfectly, for a first time the play passed off very smoothly. The scenery and stage appointments were all that could be desired. "The Streets of New York" to-night again.

Academy of Music.

A rain storm at seven o'clock, with every indication of long continuance, did not suffice to keep the people away from the Academy last night, nearly every seat down stairs being taken, while the upper tiers were fairly filled. This is certainly a good indication of the "drawing" powers of Mrs. Oates and her company. "Fortunio and His Gifted Servants" was presented, according to previous announcements. It is a musical burlesque, by Planche, and, as burlesques go, is a first rate thing. Mrs. Oates, Mr. Allen, Mr. Crane, and others of the troupe, were soon *en rapport* with the audience, the good understanding being kept up from first to last. Selections were sung from the operas of "Sonnambula," "Martha," etc., all of which were finely rendered and highly applauded, the audience demanding the repetition of each. There are many good jokes in the burlesque and a good many which could be dispensed with without detriment to its merit. The company is a good one, and will no doubt appear here again, rather better than when it appeared last night, and is destined to meet with very great success.

Of the other features of the entertainment, the new scenery by Mr. Hoyt deserves special mention. The "fairy bower," in the first act, was very beautiful, as was the illuminated castle. The latter has never been equalled in this city. The death of the dragon was well worked up and very funny. Miss Bertha "Fortunio" made a decided "hit," and will fill the house every time it is given. It will be repeated this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new company at this theater had a large and enthusiastic audience last night, our pronounement they gave a capital programme. The extravaganza of "Little Jack Shepherd" was one of the best features on the bill. Miss Gratian and Mr. Douglass proving equal to many art sts of far greater pretensions. Messrs. Edwards, Moore and Gardner and Master Charlie, with Misses Gonzales, Christie and Denton, gave new songs, dances, etc., which were well received. A fine bill this evening. Doorkeeper Woolridge has his benefit Thursday evening.

Great Bargains at Semple's.

The following dispatch was received at this office last evening:

ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20.—Good bargains in Japanese silks at twenty-eight and thirty-one cents. WILLIAM SEMPLE.

These are but two out of the innumerable great bargains to be found at the extensive establishment of Mr. Semple, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street. "Dolly Varden" calicoes can there be found at prices from 4½ to 25c; excellent white skirts at 75c; ladies' kid gloves at 50c; besides special bargains in all styles and grades of dress goods, ladies' and children's suits, hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, laces, embroideries, etc., etc. Mr. Semple's facilities for purchasing domestic goods are unsurpassed, while he imports for his own trade the best foreign articles made. By calling at his great store, heads of families can save from ten to fifty per cent. on their dry goods.

Fire Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon there was a fire at the gentleman's furnishing establishment of Mrs. Urben, on Butler street, near the junction of Penn avenue with that thoroughfare. It originated from a defect in a chimney and destroyed the roof of the house, involving a loss of about $200.

THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—Discussion of Scientific Subjects—Library of Science—Woods' Mill Boiler Explosion—New Turn-Table and Draw-Bridge Invention, &c., &c.

This association, which has made its advent in this city during the past year, has not only assumed a practical shape, but has demonstrated the fact that before many years it will be able to rank with such institutions as the New York American Institute and the Franklin Society of Philadelphia. It now numbers some sixty members, and is still increasing in numbers.

The Association met last evening at eight o'clock, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Several new names for membership were offered and accepted.

The report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Secretary, which, on motion, was accepted and placed on file.

The committee appointed to take measures toward making a collection of scientific works for the foundation of a library for the Association reported favorably. A communication was received by the President from Mr. Van Nostrand, importer and publisher of scientific books, making a liberal deduction for all works he might furnish the association.

An interesting paper from Mr. James McBride was read by the Secretary giving a detailed description of a steamboat trip, and relative to the working of engine, boilers, paddle wheels, &c.

At the suggestion of the members several sectional drawings of an invention of John E. Allen's railroad turn-table and draw-bridge were laid before the meeting for inspection. Some discussion ensued relative to the new mechanical movements which were developed, and, on motion, the Secretary was permitted to retain the drawings for one week to give the members a better opportunity to discuss their novelty at greater length at the next meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to read the Constitution and by-laws for the benefit of new members.

The recent boiler explosion at James Woods's Sons' rolling mill drew forth various opinions as to the cause of the disaster, from Messrs. Alexander, Paul, Armstrong and others, and will be resumed at the next meeting.

After the reading of sundry bills it was moved and seconded that the trustees procure for the use of the association, a blackboard for the purpose of illustrating new devices.

On motion adjourned to meet next Monday evening.

Decidedly Disorderly.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Lieutenant Musser arrested Henry Murphy on Smithfield street for disorderly conduct. The prisoner showed fight and was assisted in resisting the officer by James McDermott, Thomas McDermott, James Finney and Michael Bollister. The defendants named would have succeeded in capturing their prisoner had not Officer Irwin, Detective Messner and Officer Montgomery happened along opportunely. As it resulted the parties above named were all arrested and committed for hearings to-day on a charge of riot.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West was called on to hold an inquest on the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Keeping, who died suddenly at her residence in Soho on Sunday. Dr. Daily made a *post mortem* examination of the remains, and gave it as his opinion that deceased had died of pneumonia. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DECORATION DAY is not to be passed by as was anticipated.

THE Somerset subscriptions thus far foot up nearly $6,000.

LITTLE attention was paid, in this city, to the fact that yesterday was Wnit Monday.

A VALUABLE gold watch was stolen yesterday from Slagle's jewelry store on Federal street, Allegheny. No clue.

TWENTY-SIX lively fellow-citizens *et al.* listened to the advice of Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning.

THE water famine on Mt. Washington is the leading topic of discussion among the residents of that elevated locality.

FRANK WEISS, a lad about twelve years of age, was sent to the Home by Alderman Gripp yesterday by Mayor Callow for incorrigibility.

BARTLEY T. CAMPBELL'S "Peril, or Love at Long Branch," was produced at Manager Elsler's Cleveland theatre last evening.

Pittsburgh Book and News Company, No. 146 Wood street, send us *Harper's Magazine* for June. It is a very fine number.

JOHN DUNN outraged the public peace yesterday, and in consequence his post office address for the next month will be Larchmont.

STREET COMMISSIONER HUNTER, in accordance with a resolution of Councils, will this week lay a flagstone crossing on Smithfield street, in front of new City Hall.

YESTERDAY after noon business was decidedly brisk at the Central station-house, some thirteen prisoners being incarcerated before six o'clock.

GEO. TWINDLE drew a pistol in a Penn street saloon last night and threatened to shoot somebody. He was arrested and committed for a hearing.

THE Hook and Ladder truck while proceeding to the fire on Butler street yesterday, lost a wheel. An upset was the result, but the damage done was not serious.

A LITTLE daughter of James Ludwig, who resides on the Butcher's Run plank road, near the city line, was run over by a buggy Sunday evening, and had one of her arms broken.

THE Greeleyites talk of establishing an organ in this city—a first class morning daily, with a cash capital of $100,000. The *Free Trade Protectionist* is suggested as an appropriate name.

A DRUNKEN man named John Merriman was picked up by officer McNary yesterday and locked in the cooler. He had but $96 15 on his person, which luckily escaped the attention of the thieves. Hearing to-day.

LAST evening officer Harrigan arrested a girl named Louisa May for disorderly conduct on the street. The unfortunate woman confessed at the station-house that she was decidedly drunk. She was furnished with a cell for the night.

MR. JOSEPH ORR, (and *not* Capt. Harper,) was the person who moved, at the citizens' meeting, a vote of thanks to the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company, for furnishing the borough of Mt. Washington with water, free of charge.

JOHN KOLB was fined fifty dollars and costs yesterday by Mayor Callow, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his wife, who alleged that the accused brutally abused her. In default of payment he was committed ninety days to the Workhouse.

TWO young men yesterday morning about one o'clock refused to pay toll at the Allegheny Suspension bridge, when the toll keeper called a member of Mayor Callow's police and had them arrested. The parties had a hearing yesterday, when a light fine was imposed.

YESTERDAY afternoon James McClarren was arrested on Fifth avenue and State alley where he was endeavoring to tear down a house. This morning he will be afforded an opportunity to explain his eccentricity before Mayor Blackmore.

A YOUNG woman named Jennie Rowe had a quarrel with her step-mother at the latter's residence on First avenue last night, and was arrested and locked up for a hearing to-day. During the melee the prisoner dashed her hand through a pane of glass and cut the member severely.

"BELL" WHITE, who escaped from the Workhouse about eleven months ago, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness by Lieut. Hazen. The Mayor sent him to the Workhouse for thirty days. He will likely have to fulfil the remainder of his unexpired term, some eight months, before again visiting the city.

A CHARGE of larceny was preferred yesterday before Alderman Strain against Louis Schmitzner, Samuel Jacobs prosecutor. The prosecutor alleges that the accused came to his house and carried off a pocket set containing five dollars in silver. The accused was arrested and held for Court.

THOMAS GROGAN became decidedly disorderly yesterday on the corner of Wylie avenue and Tunnel street. Officer Harrison attempted to arrest him but met with decided resistance. During the trouble the prisoner bit a piece out of the calf of the leg of officer Harrison. Some other members of the police force arrived opportunely and Grogan was taken to Diamond alley for disposition to-day.

THE bridge over Chartiers creek at Mansfield dropped on Saturday while a four horse team, drawing a heavy brewery wagon, was crossing. The horses, driver and wagon went through into the creek. The driver escaped with a few bruises, but one of the horses was severely injured. The bridge was considered unsafe for a long time, and it is fortunate that its fall did not result in loss of life.

PATRICK SMITH was drunk and disorderly yesterday and abused the officers who arrested him. When taken into custody he was amusing himself by throwing water on pedestrians in the neighborhood of Mercantile Library Hall, from a hose which he had taken from a shop in that vicinity. He could not pay a fine of fifty dollars and was sent up for thirty days.

YESTERDAY morning two horses attached to a lumber wagon became frightened on Chartiers street, near Page, and, rushing on the sidewalk, fell over into an excavation thirty feet deep. The driver fortunately escaped with only slight bruises, but the horses were severely injured. This is the same excavation where a little boy was smothered to death a few days ago by the caving in of a sand bank. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the Coroner's jury that the place be fenced in, or the fact that the safety of the public demands it, the owner of the lots has neglected to protect the place properly. Numerous other accidents may be expected here shortly, unless some barricade is placed around it.

A CONSTABLE, formerly attached to the office of Alderman Taylor, a few days ago entered suit before Alderman Herron to recover costs which he alleged were due him by the former. A hearing took place, when judgment was given in favor of the constable. The Alderman decided to appeal, but neglected doing so, and when the time for the issuing of the execution arrived, the constable procured a number of constable sales in blank, which he filled out and tacked in prominent places. This so offended the Alderman that he proceeded to the office of Alderman Herron, and acted in such a manner that the latter visited Deputy Mayor Nichols' office, and lodged three informations against Mr. Taylor, the charges being assault and battery, disorderly conduct and surety of the peace. It is likely the parties will settle the difficulty amicably.

Arrested by Telegraph.

Yesterday afternoon chief of police Irwin received a telegram from Cumberland, Md., instructing him to arrest a man named Jacob Brown on a charge of robbery. The order was entrusted to detectives Cupples and Scott. The telegram gave a description of the accused and stated that Brown had taken passage on the express train west on the Connellsville road and would reach the city at eleven o'clock. Detectives Cupples and Scott were sent to the train, and "spotted" a man who only partially answered the description. They followed him, however, to a tavern on Grant street, when they took him in custody. He gave his name as Jacob Brown and admitted that he was from Cumberland. He was locked up until to-day when a Cumberland officer will be on hand and take care of him.

THE defeat of Coulter and Cavitt, in their race yesterday on the Schuylkill, by the Biglin brothers, of New York, formed a fruitful topic of conversation for the aquatic fraternity last night.

Complete Carriage Manufactory.

There is not perhaps a more complete establishment of this kind in the west than the one of Messrs. C. West & Co., of Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. It is not only complete in all its parts as a workshop, but also in the character of the work turned out. They are fully prepared to make any kind of a carriage, from the lightest one horse concern to the largest and heaviest two horse vehicle in the carriage line made. This firm are also heavy dealers in eastern work, all kinds of which they keep constantly on hand to supply that portion of our people who think any article made in the east superior to those made in our city. You will find their work all right and their prices very liberal. Remember them when in need of anything in their line and give them a call.

Who Would Not

Hear Murdoch read "Sheridan's Ride" at Library Hall, May 23d. Tickets fifty cents.

One Price

Only at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat and cap establishment, No. 139 Wood street.

Lightning Rods.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 1, 1868.

Munson's Rod is constructed so absolutely in accordance with scientific principles that practically it may be said to be perfect. I do but justice to the manufacturer and a favor to the community in speaking thus highly of what close examination and wide experience have led me to believe the most perfect lightning conductor yet brought before the public.

REV. IRVING MOORE,
Formerly connected with the Astronomical Observatory, Williamstown, Mass.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Forest Fires.

The extensive forest fires now raging on every hand are without a parallel in the yearly history of conflagrations and the destruction is not confined to the timber land—mills, villages and other property being swept away. All resistance proving futile. In the northern portion of this State, as well as elsewhere, whole counties have been devastated by these unparalleled conflagrations occasioning frightful loss of property, and compelling the inhabitants to flee for their lives. Against the ravages of the devouring elelement there is but one safeguard, namely—insurance. And for such purpose all farmers and property holders should at once apply to the Ben Franklin, No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny, without delay. There is no safer investment or more reliable institution.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Jas. E. Murdoch,

for the first time in many years, will read at Library Hall Thursday evening, May 23d.

A Lady in Rochester, Minn.,

Has obtained a patent for a fan which can be attached to a sewing machine and operated by the same power. Good enough—now you better go and buy yourself an Improved Elliptic Spring Shuttle Machine and fan yourself while sewing. Office No. 19 Fifth avenue.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Murdoch

will read "The Pilot of Lake Erie" at Library Hall May 23d. Tickets 50 cents.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF.

One Price at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood Street—Cheapest Goods in the City.

All goods in the establishment of hat and cap house have been marked down to the very lowest possible figures at which they can be sold, consequently the firm are compelled in all cases and under all circumstances to adhere to the one price system. Wm. Fleming & Co. are now in receipt of their immense stock of superior and stylish hats and caps at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere in the city. The same unequaled inducements are offered the trade and the individual buyer in the way of variety and low prices which make their house a favorite with all. Those who contemplate buying anything in the line of hats, caps, or straw goods, would do well to call and ascertain the prices at this great one price establishment before buying. Satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin doctor of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples, fresh worms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. TF.

The Best Policy

Upon which to conduct business is the one price system followed at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s hat house, No. 139 Wood street.

Be Sure

And hear Murdoch read the Lord's Prayer at Library Hall Thursday evening, May 23d. Tickets fifty cents.

Dry Sillery and "Extra,"

Charles Heidsieck, Champagne. For sale by Littell & Wheeling. TTS

House and Grounds on Fortieth Street, Lawrenceville, at Orphans' Court Sale.

The valuable house and grounds on Fortieth street, between Butler and Penn avenues, belonging to the estate of Rev. Robert Gracey, deceased, will be sold on the premises, at three o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The spaciousness and delightful situation of this property are unrivalled. For particulars see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

The Enemy Surrenders.

The dragon slain by George and the snake that stopped the march of Regulus, were mild nuisances in comparison with the baggage-smashers who have now unconditionally surrendered to Joseph Liebler, who has succeeded in bringing them to his pleasure and has completely at defiance. Liebler's trunks are not only the strongest and most durable, but they are also the most artistically finished, as well as the cheapest now in the market. No other dealer can compete with him, either as regards the quality of work or the prices. Call at No. 104 Wood street and satisfy yourself that the above is founded in fact.

Have You Heard

Murdoch read "The Headsman Jest," by Oliver W. Holmes? Library Hall, May 23d.

Where to Get Your Summer Suit.

If you want a serviceable and fashionable suit for summer you can obtain it from Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach, as is well known, formerly carried on business at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, but recently removed temporarily, to his present location. His present stock is superior to any he has heretofore offered, and he guarantees satisfaction to all his his customers.

The Boys in Blue

Should be sure to hear James E. Murdock, the soldier's friend, at the Mercantile Library Hall Thursday evening, May 23d.

The Cheapest

Hats and caps in the city are sold at the great one price hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

DIED:

MORELAND—On Monday morning, May 20, at half-past 2 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET MORELAND, wife of Alexander Moreland, in the twenty-seventh year of her age.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, from the residence of her husband, No. 70 Chatham street, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RICHARDSON—ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, in the thirty second year of his age, at his late residence, No. 17 Forty-fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Notice of funeral in evening and to-morrow morning papers.

TANNER—On Monday morning, May 20, 1872, FANNY TANNER, daughter of Frances M. and the late James P. Tanner, in the nin-teenth y. ar of her age.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

RICHARDSON—On Sunday night, May 19, 1872, at half-past 11 o'clock, Mrs. RUTH RICHARDSON, aged seventy-five years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 3 Park Way, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and proceed to Uniondale Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Best in the World!
Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Purchasers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.
Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & McCLURG,
GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREE

DR. JAMES F. HUNTER,
ON
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
Letter No. VII.

To the Editor:

SIR—Having described the more common chronic affections of the Nasal Passages, Throat and Larynx, we will now enter into the consideration of those of the bronchial tubes.

I find as a rule, that there are few outside of the medical profession who comprehend the fact that the bronchial tubes are almost entirely situated within, and constitute a large portion of the lungs, and that bronchitis is not only a disease of the lungs, but also effects those parts which become the seat of, or are immediately contiguous to, the location of tubercular disease, or Consumption. This prevailing want of knowledge is probaly the reason why so many neglect bronchial ailments until they have undermined the health and strength of the lungs and engendered this fatal malady.

This tendency of bronchitis to produce consumption has been remarked by many of the most experienced and reliable observers who have written upon the subject of these maladies.

Laennec, the illustrious discoverer of the *Stethoscope*, an instrument universally used by the better educated and more experienced of physicians, for examining the lungs for the discovery of disease, says upon page 334 of his able work upon pulmonary disease:

"it is no doubt true that in most consumptive cases, the first symptoms are those of pulmonary catarrh (bronchitis). It has frequently appeared quite clear to me, from carefully comparing the histories of my patients with the appearances on dissection, that the greater number of those first attacks are mistaken for colds."

If there exists a tendency to consumption or scrofula in the family of the person afflicted with bronchitis, or he has inherited small, weak lungs or a delicate constitution from his parents, it is almost certain to run into consumption at an early period, as observed by the eminent Dr. Cotton, of London, England, physician to the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives on page 93 of his valuable work on consumption:

"Catarrh also, when severe and accompanied with constitutional disturbance and bronchial irritations appears, in many instances, to bring into action consumption hitherto dormant."

These brief extracts from the pages of two of the most eminent writers in this or any other department of medicine, corroborate the results of my experience and the theories I have advanced in all my writings upon the subject of these diseases. To me they are not theories, but facts which I have seen verified in thousands of cases. They also expose the shameful imposture or disgraceful ignorance of those who tell their patients that bronchitis is a very serious disease, and should awaken in the minds of invalids a sense of the importance of seeking relief.

If a "*Cold on the Chest*" inflames and swells up the mucous membrane lining the Bronchial tubes, as a cold in the head affects the lining membrane of the nose, the tubes become very much lessened in their internal size, and the lungs cannot take in as much air as nature intended they should, and the requirements the system demands. The body is placed upon "short allowance" of an agent which is even more necessary than food or drink, and as a consequence must soon suffer.

This acute inflammation and thickening, however, generally subsides within a few days, and is followed by expectoration, at first *scanty, glary, frothy* and viscid, and sometimes *streaked with blood* or of *rusty* tinge, but soon becoming profuse, thick, *yellowish* or *greenish* in color.

This "cold in the chest" is Acute Bronchitis and, as in the case of catarrh of the nasal passages, the Chronic form of the disease, or Chronic Bronchitis, is generally the result of repeated, neglected and improperly treated attacks of the Acute variety.

Although the acute symptoms usually subside within ten or twelve days, restoration to the healthy condition becomes less complete after each attack. A slight discharge continues to be forced up, particularly in the morning, which is frequently dark colored. This color is derived principally from the sewerage of the atmosphere—the smoke of manufactories and our fires, and the particles of unburned carbon escaping from the flames of coal oil lamps, candle and even gas lights, haze, dust and other foreign matters drawn in at each inspiration. The sticky, glutinous mucus secreted in the bronchial t